THE LIBERATOR IS PUBLISHE EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT THE

ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL POBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

THENS-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum,

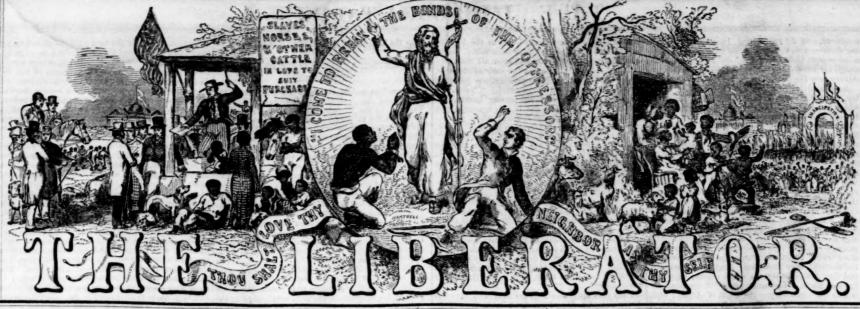
a plyance.

Five copies will be sent to one address for TEX MLARS, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters viating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to irected, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.

Advertisements making less than one square inered three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are autherised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial

mittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WESTELL PHILLIPS. every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXIV. NO. 35.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manfind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1854.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Glaveholbers!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEADE AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

"Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES -- AM

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for staves—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

AT MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

SELECTIONS. CELEBRATION OF W. I. EMANCIPATION

EVENING SESSION After a very brief speech by the President, (Rev. Prof.

Scorr, of Airedale College,) in which he maintained that the anti-slavery cause was 'founded on the principles of humanity, of reason, of politics and of religion." and the reading of letters from the Rev. G. W. Conder, f Leels, who expressed his belief that the time for the abolition of slavery throughout the world had arrived. Dr. Stowell, of Chesham College, advocating the enment of Hindoo labor, as opposed to slave labor. R. G. Milne, of Tintwisle, and Dr. Jenkin, late President of Coward College, London,-the Rev. Dr. BEARD, of Manchester, (who was received with loud ers, addressed the audience as follows-(we quote from the Manchester Examiner and Times, Aug. 5th) : SPEECH OF REV. DR. BEARD.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I must, in the first place, congratulate my fellow-workmen in this very important cause, on the very successful and happy day that we have had on this occasion. We have gathered togetho this occasion, some sixty or seventy, more or less, clergymen and ministers of different denations, from various parts of the country. And we have had an opportunity of bearing a tes-timony which must, I am sure, be felt in every part of the habitable globe, so distinct and so em-phatic has it been. And yet I judge, sir, so experlingly well tempered, and proceeding from quar-ers whose names must command respect wherever bristian church prevails. (Hear, bear.) am delighted, too, to see so large a meeting this evening. It is true, that our meetings this mornand this afternoon were rather more powerful an numerous, but this meeting this evening is ot only respectable, but highly numerous, and you will allow me to add, worthy of the city in which it takes place (Cheers.) Sir, the resoluion which I am about to submit to the meeting is resolution which might with great propriety has een presented at the very commencement of our recedings, this morning. I am about to ask my proceedings, this morning. I am about to ask my riend and co-operator, Mr. Parkes, to read it to you, for he has the advantage of having better es than I possess, and the resolution is printed (Hear.) [Mr. Parkes then read the resolution, which was as follows]:—

That since a community of sentiments, a community of principles, and a community of interests, combine with the great teachings of Christianity to demonstrate that there is but one human family, of which nation tern in the well-being of every other, especially of such as suffer any kind of wrong, this Conference deplaces and condemns the anti-social, illiberal, narrow and selfish doctrine, that persons not being citizens of the United States are forbidden to take steps for the reeval of the curse of slavery from that Common-

This resolution recognizes the negro race as brethren. I take this as my position, and in any audience assembled in this city, it is a positio which I do not think would be disputed (Hear. ogs will go forth in other parts of the world, it may be as well to add a remark or two on the point We, then, in this resolution, do ssert, that there is an identity of brotherhood as between the negro slave in America and ourselves, several independent grounds. (Hear, hear.) neef these grounds is, that there is a communi-of sentiment between them and us. (Hear, I might argue this question of brotherground of physiology. I might enter into considerations connected with the development of the brain, with the general make and contour of the form, and the descent of families from one common m; I might take up the biblical statement, that ey are one species, but that they are the descends of one pair-(hear;) and I think I could easi-do so, for I have, in writing, sustained that esis upon grounds historical, ethnological, physcal, and religious; but I will not do that this platform. There is, however, an evidence upon which I think I shall obtain a decided 'Yes' from every one present. The resolution I have to pro-pose ventures to assert that there is a community of sentiment between the negro and the Europe-na—the African and the Englishman—which makes the two into brothers. (Hear, hear.) Let me, then ask this question whether, when the negro mother clasps her child to her bosom, hoping there-by not only to conceal it, but to shelter it against the man-stealer, she does not feel identically the same emotions, the like delicacy, deep, noble, disine, which would be felt under similar circumstances by the British mother, by the Christian mother, the most highly educated! (Loud cheers.) Some slight difference, indeed, there may be, sir, between the two; but, it is a difference of degree, and not a difference of kind. (Hear, hear.) Sir, his is a point upon which I need not to appeal to he imaginations of the meeting. Sir, I wo st, the purest, the noblest kind, which stamp as men the utterers, dark though their complexion is ! (Cheers.) , Why, how do I know I am in the pressince of men, and addressing human beings? Because I am quite sure that the feelings which I myself entertain—whether of indignation at op-pression and injury, or whether of delight at the possession of liberty and truth—are emotions as they are felt by me so shared by every one of you.

(Hear, hear, hear.) So do I know that human beings are here before me, and that you are every one identified with me by an identity of nature.

Wall the state of Well, then, do you not recognize a brother when there is presented before you one with negro blood in his veins, who will, perhaps, make me ashamed for the feeble utterance I give, by the noble, the may sentiments of which he shall be the utterer! any sentiments of which he shall be the utterer! [Loud cheers.] I say, then, that when the lash desends on the negro's back, he feels what I and you should feel under similar circumstances; and when the child is torn away from the negro father's arms, he feels as I and you would feel if our children were carried away into bondage, and to be subjected to stripes. [Hear, hear.] There is, then, an identity of santiment hatvern us and in corner.

ynn,

ed in

forms Tion,

ained ander count

as identity of sontiment between us, and, in consequence, the negro is a man, even as I am a man. As to the question of degree, sir, we need n as to the question of degree, sir, we need not enter into that. It is very possible that the Eu-ropean may have some faculties superior by endow-ment or culture to those of the African, yet the African. African has his endowments and accomplish-ments—and I spenk from experience, for I have had the honor of having them at my table—and I am

nore clevated of the African race. [Cheers.] In realized in his history the very description of what logic, they may be surpassed by our Bacons and I may term my text. There was more, sir, in his our Newtons, but in kind, generous, noble, and especially domestic sentiments, I firmly believe they would carry away the palm from us. [Hear, but they would carry awa

they would carry away the palm from us. [Hear, hear.]

Well, then, if the African is my brother, I want to know what law there is to prevent my giving expression to the sentiments of the resolution, or you from holding up your hands in favor of it? Am I to feel a sympathy for an African going about the streets of Manchester, and not feel a sympathy for an African going about the streets of New York! [Hear, hear.] No interference with slavery in the interference of reason, most undoubtedly; not the interference of farsh words and misrepresentation, most assuredly not, but the interference of sond logic, sir. Am I to be told that the slave-master is afraid of that! [Hear, hear.] Will he be afraid of the interference of kind feeling and generous would expect Louis Kossuth to have a very deep and prominent, and all-persading, sympathy or and would expect Louis Kossuth to have a very deep and prominent, and all-persading, sympathy or and would expect Louis Kossuth to have a very deep and prominent, and all-persading, sympathy or and would expect Louis Kossuth to have a very deep and prominent, and all brother, have no doubt watched his career with very deep interception was that he received in Manchester, have no doubt watched his career with very deep interception was that he received in Manchester, have no doubt watched his career with very deep interception was that he received in Manchester, have no doubt watched his career with very deep interception was that he received in Manchester, have no doubt watched his career with very deep interception was that he received in Manchester, have no doubt watched his career with very deep interception was that he received in Manchester, have no doubt watched his care with very deep interception was that he received in Manchester, have no doubt watched his were with that he received in Manchester, have no doubt watched his were present or this occasion join with me in lamenting most bitterly that that man has been recreant to his principles! Have have a deviled which were if we were to trace the grounds of complaint about interference, we should find that the reason is, that the arguments against slavery make the slave-masters uneasy, make them feel their sin, and place them before the world in unfavorable colors.

A Voice.—What has he done? masters uneasy, make them feel their sin, and place them before the world in unfavorable colors. Well, then, the way to prevent such interference is to do away the evil complained of, and when that is done, the interference will at once cease. [Cheers.] But so long as the evil exist, I will, for one, take leave on every fitting occasion to give utterance to my detestation of slavery in all its relations, and most particularly my hearty detestation against slavery as sustained in and by Christian churches. [Loud cheers.]

Sir, the resolution not only recognizes the African as a brother, but it goes further,—it says that

every wave—to your railways, which run not only lieve that, in the letter mazzini returned to me, over England, but over Europe, and which unite different parts, the most distant the one from the other; I have only to refer to the electric telepother; I have only to refer the elect other; I have only to refer to the chottle graph, which combines all the families of men into one huge family; and then I ask you, in addition to this, whether it is possible now, at this tion to this, whether it is possible now, at this which some of you may have seen. But there is which some of you may have seen. But there is which some of you may have seen. But there is time of the day, with these means of intercourse one with the other,—you sending forth your manufactures to the remotest ends of the earth, and reall men in the world, come forward to take partially men in the world, come forward to take partially men in the world. ceiving back the produce of those parts, here re-ceiving cotton, here converting that cotton into cloth, and sending that cloth to foreign shores, and ecciving in exchange their own natural pro-lucts,—whether it is possible not to discern that there is now growing up in the world, and becom-ing more and more potent every day, a great com-munity of interests, which ought to be attended, and will be more and more attended, by a community of feeling? But, Mr. Chairman, I am desirous of putting this simple representation before you. You say, how are our interests concerned, our own individual interests, in the question of negro slavery in the United States! Show us that, if you can! Well, my friends, did you ever know a nation, in the possession of a very large number of slaves in its bosom, that was really and truly a nation of freemen? Sir, you know very well, minds of all and any one who has studied human nature knows ing, and] very well, that if there is slavery in a nation, there is something else. The correlative of slave-ry is—what! What is the correlative of light! Darkness. And what is the correlative of slavery! Tyranny. A nation of slaves makes a nation of tyrants; and if the United States has in its soul a far-stretching cloud, there in the west, we here ple of in the east are not free at least from the possibilworld, and therefore he looks with

present who hailed, as I did myself, with great ideal section of our liberal politicians. He will bear satisfaction, the coming to the country of the late Governor of Hungary, Louis Kossuth. [Cheers.] Why did I hail his coming among us! Why did I hail his coming among us while whil his chains. Now, I dare say there are persons present who hailed, as I did myself, with great

can as a brother, but it goes further,—it says that we ought to extend aid to him; and the reason is, that he is not only a brother, but a suffering brother. Now, it is a very strange thing that, in the nineteenth century, we should have to rise to succeed to the needy, and to give a helping hand to the oppressed. Will any one say that the negro in America is not an injured or oppressed man, or will any one say that a man's own daughter should be carried away, for the vilest purpose, by force of arms! [Hear, hear.] And yet these are things that are taking place hour by hour, and minute by minute, under the daily sun. You would not endure these things, and, therefore, I am quite sure you would not hear me for a moment, were I ashamed to give utterance to my abhorrence of the conduct of the oppressed. [Cheers.] Though cotton may be strong, good sense and kindred feelings are stronger still—[hear, hear]—and therefore I do not despair, and the results of our proceedings to-days which I statement is that letter of him, and asked him to come and there to him, and asked him to come and there to him, and asked him to come and there to him, and asked him to come and there to him, and asked him to come and there to him, and asked him to come and there to him, and says it was sumble to come, but he shave held to-day. He was unable to come, but he saw held to-day. He was unable to come, but he shave held to-day. He was unable to come, but he says the say support at our meetings, the same we have held to-day. He was unable to come, but he says the say the shave held to-day. He was unable to come, but he shave held to-day. He was unable to come, but he shave held to-day. He was unable to come, but he shave held to-day. He was unable to come, but he shave held to-day. He was unable to come, but he shave held to-day. He was unable to come, but he have held to-day. He was unable to come, but he shave held to-day. He was unable to come, but he have held to-day. He was unable to come, but he he have held to-day. He was unable to our suffering brother. [Cheers.]

The resolution says further, that there is also a community of interests, as between you and every other portion of the great family of man. It appears to me that here again the argument is only too easy; but if I should look for an argument, sir, I should merely point to your ships, which are on every wave—to vour railways, which run not only in the first place, (I do not say intentionally,) uttered a simple untruth. I think I can write a letter of application, and make myself understood; I think Mazzini could understand what I wrote; and I think I can understand the reply which he wrote to me. I know what I wrote to him for,—is support of the anti-slavery cause; and I believe that, in the letter Mazzini returned to me, another question, as to the spirit manifested by Kossuth in this matter. Why does Louis Kossuth, of all men in the world, come forward to take part against the slave, and in favor of the slaveholder! Let that question be answered, if it can. Why is he made a willing instrument in a case thought one of some exigency for the slaveholder zini's name is a tower of strength; it was felt that would very powerfully appeal to the United tates; and the fact of Mr. Sanders making that application to Louis Kossuth only showed galled inde winced beneath the censure of Maz well-expressed truths.

[The letter of Kossuth to Sanders, Mazzini's letter Dr. Beard, and also the letter addressed by Mazzini. in 1853, to Wm. H. Ashurst, Esq., of Londou,-the ubstance of which letters is undoubtedly fresh in the minds of all our readers .- were then read to the meet-

more noble than this declaration by Mazzini, on the universal truths of human rights and liberty! And how far has Kossuth fallen short of that example! tyrants; and if the United States has in its soul a large tyrannical element,—and I am not sure, sir, that slavery has not done something to brand them with that curse,—then, I ask you, how are other nations safe? What, will even England tell me that she is safe from a republic where the common mind has so much power as it has in America, and where that common mind has, and must have, received from slavery so deep a brand of tyranny? No, no, my friends, feel assured that if there is a dark cloud, and a very heavy cloud, a far-stretching cloud, there in the west, we here is the state of the three is the support of the safe of the state of the discussion of the safe of the safe of the safe of the safe of the same hither. I know that our leading politicians that was called intervention; and I know very well, for I heard it with my own ears, that Kossuth did then advocate in the safe of the safe of the same hither. I know that our leading politicians that was called intervention; and I know very well, for I heard it with my own ears, that Kossuth did then advocate in the safe of the same hither. I know that our leading politicians that same hither. I know that our leading politicians the same hither. I know that our leading politicians the same hither. I know that our leading politicians the same hither. I know that our leading politicians the same hither. I know that our leading politicians the same hither. I know that our leading politicians the same hither. I know that our leading politicians the same hither. I know that our leading politicians the same hither. I know that our leading politicians the same hither. I know that our leading politicians the same hither. I know that our leading politicians the same hither. I know that our leading politicians the same hither. I know that our leading politicians the same hither. I know that our leading politicians the same hither. I know that our leading politicians the same hither. I know that our leading politicians the same hit our leading politicians the same hit of I do not wish to bear hard upon him, but I want against such an appeal at that time, and in symin the east are not free at least from the possibil-ity of being overshadowed by it. No: the real lov-er of freedom knows perfectly well that he bas an interest in the prevalence of freedom throughout the whole of the world, and therefore he looks with to our hearts. Then, if Kossuth was for an interthe whole of the world, and therefore he looks with talarm sometimes, and always with dislike, at the prevalence of slavery; and those who listened to the statements that were made to-day have only too much reason to know, that the cloud to which I have referred is a very dark cloud, is a far-spreading cloud, and, what is more, it is a very threatening cloud.

Then, It knows that we for an interference on behalf of Hungary, I want to know whom the statement of the interfered a little now on behalf of the oppressed nearly think I know something, from the experience of nearly thirty years, of the predominant state of feeling in the political and social world of Manchester, at least in the radical series of the statement of the predominant state of feeling in the political and social world of Manchester, at least in the radical series of the statement of the state ing cloud, and, what is more, it is a very threatening cloud.

There is, however, one matter in connection with my resolution, to which I am desirous of referring, of a more practical mature. I have endeavored to set before you the fact that, as there is a community of sentiment, there ought to be a community of sentiment, there ought to be a community of sympathy in our breasts, towards the negro. Now, just in proportion as you recognise that community of sentiment, will you also feel that sympathy; and it is because the community of sentiment, will you also feel that sympathy; and it is because the community of sentiment is so perfectly acknowledged in this country, especially on the part of some, to whom I am now more particularly about to refer, that this community of sympathy is so faulty, upon the vigorous prevalence of which we must depend for the great resources to aid the American slave to throw off his chains. Now, I dare say there are persons the love of liberty, and I do believe it recognises the love of liberty, and I do believe it recognises the love of liberty, and I do believe it recognises the love of liberty, and I do believe it recognises the love of liberty, and I do believe it recognises the love of liberty, and I do believe it recognises the love of liberty, and I do believe it recognises the love of liberty, all portion of Manchester, at least in the radical portion of liberty, and I do believe it recognises the love of liberty, all portion of Manchester, at least in the radical portion of liberty, and I do believe it recognises the love of liberty in Edge of the real portical worth word, and scale promotion of vivil and religious liberty, and Lancashire, but the whole country, is indebted to the real promotion of vivil and religious liberty, and Lancashire, but the whole country, is indebted to the real

it was carried unanimously.

Mr. George Thompson said he would obtrude them. He was an American abolitionist, of the radical or ultra school—(cheers)—and he was a working abolitionist—a man who had devoted the last thirteen or fourteen years of his life to the cause of the oppressed bondman. He would be able to tell them, if his modesty would allow him, of the toils he had gone through, and the successes he had achieved; but if he did not, he (Mr. Thompson) hoped an occasion would come when some one who knew and loved him would give them some idea f the life of the abolitionist in America, by pointg to the labors of Parker Pillsbury. here with the best love and most profound commendation of the abolitionists of the United States; for he stood amongst the first of the advocates of abo-lition there. For sincerity he was excelled by none, for abundance of labors he had scarcely an equal. If there ever was an advocate of the slave, in any part of the world, who deserved at the hands of any audience a warm welcome, Parker Pillsbury demanded it to-night at the hands of a liberty-lov-ing Manchester audience. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. PARKER PILLSBURY, of the United States, then rose, and was received with great enthusiasm.

SPEECH OF PARKER PILLSBURY. I am very sorry that I shall have to disappoint this audience to night, if they suppose it possible that I can justify the encomiums which have been bestowed upon me. However, I am consoled with the reflection, that I would, were it in my power, not only justify all that has been said, but even exceed it; for the subject on which I am to speak is one that, I am sure, might well engage the at-tention and utmost ability of the loftiest scraph that bows before the Eternal throne. I am not an it is true that the African complexion is fast dis-American citizen, for the reason that I would not be voluntarily recognised as properly associated with a crew of pirates. I am one of the disfranchised Americans; and, however I may have been educated under democratic influences, and however my parentage, for two centuries back, has breathed the air of New England-and however my ancestry were among the first who emigrated from this ountry-and however I still possess a love for every republican principle—(hear, hear,)—yet, in order that I might remember those who were in

suit of happiness. I know that on every 4th July since 1770, our country has echoed and re-echoed that sentiment from the Atlantic to the Alleghanies, and across the Alleghanies to the Father of Waters in the West; but yet, Mr. Chairman, although it was uttered in 1776, and has been re-affirmed from that day down to the present time, yet it was a lie in the beginning, as we embraced it; and it has been a lie adhered to from that day down to the present. (Hear, hear.) Notwithstanding we claim that all men are created equal, we have re-created a sixth part of God's freely-created creatures, base chatteled slaves, under the Constitution and laws of our country. We have now existed more than three-quarters of a century as a nation; we began by asserting the doctrine that all men are created free and equal; we began by stating to the we began by asserting the doctrine that all men accented free and equal; we began by stating to the world our grievances, as inflicted by the government of Great Britain; we threw off the British yoke, and established what was then called, and what has ever since been called, a free and republican government; but in the formation of the Constitution, we laid the foundation for a system of slavery, which has cursed our country, and corsed humanity, ever since. It has often been said, I know that slavery was entailed upon us by Great Britain. I know that slavery was there while we were yet under the government of Great Britain. I know that slavery was there while wo were yet under the government of Great Britain. I know that slavery was there while wo were yet under the government of Great Britain. I know that slavery which we supposed evils, and which had been entailed upon us, we threw off; but slavery did not happen to be one of those evils of which we took care so soon to rid ourselves; yet it has been our boast, from that day to this, that your British government, that the text of the constitution of the Southern was advertised by her own to but with the strictest ruth, she called to be, I know not but with the strictest ruth, she was declared to be, and acknowledged, the most beautiful woman in all that part of the country. While she was advertised by her own che the know as declared to be, and acknowledged, the most beautiful woman in all that part of the country. While she was advertised by her obe, and acknowledged, the most beautiful woman in all that part of the country. While she was advertised be, and acknowledged, the most beautiful woman in all that part of the country. While she was advertised, before the sale clared to be, I and acknowledged, the most be autiful woman in all that part of the country. While she was advertised be be, and acknowledged, the most beautiful woman in all that part of the country. While she was advertised, before the sale clared to be. I and acknowledged, the most beauti

sure that there beats not a fonder heart, that there exists not richer emotions, in this city, than are to because he was a man; I did so, because he was a man; I did so, because he was a man; I did so, because he was an oppressed man; I did so, because the refore, he went so much: but I tell him, he must be consistent of the expects the sympathy of England to be put forth in the cause of Hungary. (Cheers.)

The Rev. W. Parkes seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously. it was carried unanimously.

The President then called upon Mr. Parker the African slave trade was continued, the government of the country being absolutely prohibited by the Constitution itself—the fundamental law—from interfering in any way whatever with that traffic.

And even then, the Constitution did not say the upon the notice of the meeting for a moment, in order that they might not be strangers to the past history of his friend who was about to address to that time; and although it has since been abolitic to the time; and although it has since been abolitic to the time; and although it has since been abolitic to the time; and although it has since been abolitic to the time; and although it has since been abolitic to the time; and although it has since been abolitic to the time; and although it has since been abolitic to the time; and although it has since been abolitic to the time; and although it has since the present the pres ished by the statute law, there is at the present time a determination on the part of the people to re-establish that traffic, in order to people the immense new territories, which, by the passage of the Nebraska bill, the Mexican war, and the Mexican

purchases, have been added to our country.

Another mistake, Mr. Chairman, is this: that
the slave population of our country are black, and that they are Africans. It is not so. Whoever has travelled in the Southern States, will have been struck, perhaps, with the fact that slavery is most aggressive in its demands on its victims, and, not content with robbing man of marriage and social joys, and everything that renders life a blessing, it is absolutely which the Missing it. absolutely robbing the African of his color and tive complexion. You would be astonished, Mr. native complexion. You would be astonished, Mr. Chairman, in travelling in the Southern States, to charman, in traveling in the Southern States, to see how fast,—even hot and sultry as that climate is,—how fast the African complexion is bleaching out. Our newspapers are full of advertisements like this I hold in my hand, from the Tuscalosa Beason, in the State of Alabama—an advertisement for a runaway slave :-

'Run away, from the subscriber, a woman named 'Run away, from the subscriber, a woman manusar Fanny, who is about twenty years old, rather tall, can read and write, and so can forge a pass for herself. She carried with her a pair of ear-rings and a Bible with a red cover; she is very pious, prays a great deal, and was supposed to be contented and happy. She is as white as most white women are, with straight, light hair, and blue eyes, and can pass anywhere for a white woman. I will give five hundred dollars for her apprehension and delivery, so that I canrecover her

It is signed, ' Joseph Balch,' dated 'Tuscaloosa, May 29th,' and is taken from the Alabama Beacon, of the 14th June following. Now, Mr. Chairman, appearing. I cannot tell you the process. The abominations of slavery are not fit to be named. (Hear, hear.) I could not tell you the secrets of the slave's prison, or I should

A tale unfold, whose lightest word Would harrow up your souls, freeze up your blood, And make each particular hair to stand on end,

Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.' So it is. In the States of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and some others, the business is not the order that I might remember those who were in bonds as bound with them, I have voluntarily disferenchised myself, and only live in my own country a stranger and a foreigner there. (Cheers.) For the price of citizenship, in the United States of America, is too high for me to pay. (Hear.) Much as I love American citizenship—glad as I hand to continue the proportion is most appalling; and, what is more revolting still, there is in almost every slaver. Much as I love American citizenship—glad as I should be to participate in the affairs of government—willing as I should be, not only to vote, but, possibly, like some others of my countrymen, to be voted for—yet, for the sake of the slave. I have not been to the polls for the last ten or twelve years; and, until our country shall have dissevered itself from the vilest system of oppression that ever saw the sun, I will stand outside of the government, and demand its overthrow, in the name of justice and in accordance with the principles of the administration. The same pattern to the practice of infant baptism, passed an ordinance, that not only should parents bring their children to the altar for baptism, and in accordance with the principles of the administration.

and demand its overthrow, in the name of justice and in accordance with the principles of the administration of the Most High. (Cheers.)

Sir. I would that I could stand before you, as some of your fellow-subjects have stood before audiences in America, boasting that they came from a land of liberty. I come from no such land. I know it is our boast, and has been now for more than three-quarters of a century, that we are free. I know it was laid down by the American goverhment, at the time of its formation, that 'all men are created equal, and endowed by the Creator with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' I know that on every 4th July since 1776, our country has echoed and re-echoed

posed evils, and which had been entailed upon us, we threw off; but slavery did not happen to be one of those evils of which we took care so soon to rid ourselves; yet it has been our boast, from it that day to this, that your British government, that your George III. with his parliament, entailed the slave system upon our country. (Hear.) We have had time, however. Mr. Chairman, to throw it off, had we been so disposed; but, unfortunately for us, and still more unfortunately for its unhappy victims, we have not yet overthrown that saystem. On the contrary, it is not too much to say, that, especially for the last twenty-five years, the grand and engressing subject of the American government, has been the extension and perpetuation of that same slave system which you have so often been told was entailed upon us by the government of your country.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there are several mistakes which I would correct if I had time, and I will run over a few of them as fast as I possibly can. One of them is that we are, as we are so often represented to be, a free and democratic government. I said we began our government seventy-five years ago. At that time, we were importing slaves from Africa; the middle-passage, with all its horrors, was then well-known to the American government was to secure to the slave States of the South the means of perpetuating that system, by tying up the hands of the government against the abolition of the African slave trade, for the Srst.

WHOLE NUMBER 1050. country every year, and, though a number of American slavers have been captured and brought into our ports, yet the first man of all those engaged in the traffic has yet to explate the crime in accordance with the command of the statute. For, though we have executed men for various crimes, though the hard and parished one for helpfunding we have hunted and punished men for befriending a fugitive slave, we have never yet hung any man for the crime of making it his business to bring slaves from Africa. Several have been tried and found guilty, but in every instance they have been pardoned. I wish you to see, Mr. Chairman, that our morality in America is a morality of latitude and longitude. It does not matter what the crime is, but it matters very materially where the crime is, but it matters very materially where the crime is committed. If I go to Africa to import slaves, I am to be hung in the United States as a pirate,—though I should be in little danger of being hung. I should be twice as likely to be hung for making this address to you in Manchester—(hear, hear); but, then, by the laws of the country, I should be hung as a pirate. But, if I wished to be President of the United States,—to be chief magistrate of our nation,—the first thing I should do would be to go into one of our slave-breeding States, and carry on the business of raising slaves, supplying, by the domestic slave trade, the foreign market. We have domestic slave trade, the foreign market. We have scarcely had a President for the last twenty-five years, who was selected for any other reason under heaven but his connection with the slave system of the country, by being a holder or a breeder of slaves, and generally both. Now look at it. James K. Polk, for instance, one of our late Presidents, grew rich, mainly by raising slaves in Tennessee for the Louisiana market, and never would have en President, Mr. Chairman, but for his connec tion with the slave system: for, although he was a man of very small ability, he had ability enough to know he was not fit to be President, and honesty enough to say so; but still he was connected with slavery, a breeder of slaves, and grew rich by that business, and thereby became eligible to the highest office in my nation's gift. My friend, Mr. Thompson, has put into my hands a list of the Presidents of the United States. I am sorry to begin the list with George Washington was our first President. He fought bravely and heroically for his own liberty against the tyranny of this country, as it was called, wad-ed eight years in blood to achieve his own liberty, and then went home, and to the day of his death, drove hundreds of his fellow-men to unpaid and unpitied toil. I am sorry to make the announce-ment, but, when I speak at all, God belping me. I must speak the truth. (Cheers.) I am glad to say this, however.—Washington, when he died, emancipated his slaves. (Hear, hear.) Washing-ton was a slaveholder. John Adams, of Massachuton was a slaveholder. John Adams, of Massachusetts, was not a slaveholder. (Cheers.) Thomas Jefferson was a Virginia slaveholder; James Munroe was a Virginia slaveholder; James Munroe was a Virginia slaveholder: John Quincy Adams was not a slaveholder—(cheers.) but, to his credit be it spoken, was threatened with assassination by slaveholders in the halls of Congress, and the wonder was that he did not fall there, pierced with more wounds than fell on Caesar in Rome. General Jackson was a slaveholder from Tennessee: nentioned here was accidentally President, and ucceeded General Harrison, and that was John

ral Jackson was a slaveholder from Tennessee; Martin Van Buren was of New York; and the South said,-and for once I honor the South for telling the truth,—the South said, that although he was a Northern man, he was a Northern man with Southern principles. He demonstrated the truth most strikingly of what they said of him in the South, by declaring to the country, in one of his official proclamations, that he would veto any bill that might pass our Congress demanding the abolition of slavery even in the national capital. Then came Gen. Har rison; he was a Northern man, and, as was thought, a man of Southern principles; my own opin-ion is, that he was a Northern man, but without any principles whatever. (Cheers.) The next Presiden Tyler. John Tyler was a slaveholder of Virginia. Probably there are quite a large number of this audience who remember the protest against American slavery issued by the Duchess of Sutherland, two or three years since, and the lady of this John Tyler was selected to reply to it. This lady was a Tyler was selected to reply to it. This lady was a damsel of about twenty years old, and John Tyler was about sixty, when she was by some means or other inveigled into this alliance; and they put it on her as a sort of degradation,—as it seemed to be a sort of assurance that by coming to the South she had become a Southren,—to attempt a reply to the document that issued from Stafford House, and the document that issued from Stafford House, and t came to this country signed by the wife of Ex-President Tyler. I think it never made much noise President Tyler. I think it never made much noise in your country. I am sure it made very little in mine. (Hear, hear.) The next was James K. Polk, who grew rich by breeding slaves in Tennessee, and then came Zachary Taylor. The whig party of our country, opposing the democratic party in the annexation of Texas and the Mexican ty in the annexation of Texts and the Mexican war, it seems to me, almost corrupted the English language, by inventing new curses with which to load the Mexican massacre, for God forbid that I ever call it a war—the Mexican massacre—when 100,000 Mexicans were put to death by my countrymen, that they might seize their land and property for the purposes of sk cholding. This General Taylor was a whig, and was selected by the whigs as their candidate for the Presidency, after they had sat up nights, for at least four years, one might think, to invent new curses with which to load the war, out of which he had reaped his harvest of laurels that availed to make him the chief magistrate of his country. He died, too—and it has been said by a waggish friend of mine, when the whig party got a candidate who succeeded, he almost immediately died—whilst the unsuccessful candidates were not only very numerous, but aptrymen, that they might seize their land the whig party got a candidate who succeeded, he almost immediately died—whilst the unsuccessful candidates were not only very numerous, but apparently immortal. (Laughter.) General Taylor died, and then succeeded Millard Fillmore, who was President when the fugitive slave law was enacted, which was now in full force, and had been recently executed in Boston, under circumstances I am sure which would best do honor to any reign of terror recorded in the pages of history. (Hear.) The present occupant of the office is General Pierce, a Northern democrat, but a Northern man with Southern principles, in so far as he has any principles at all. (Laughter.) Now, Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison, Manroe, and Jackson, and Tyler, and Polk, and Taylor, eight of them, had all been slaveholders: the remainder were Northern men—with the exception of the Adamsee—with Southern principles; and another fact worthy of note is, that the slaveholders have been re-elected, and have filled the office a second term, whilst never in a single instance, has a Northern man been counted worthy to fill the office but four years; and since the existence of our government, the Southern slaveholders have had the Presidency for 48 years, while the Northern men had had the office only 16 years. (Hear, hear.) And yet the popular vote of the North is twice as large as the population of the North is twice as large repopulation of the North is twice as large repopulation.

oular vote of the South; the free population of North is twice as large as the free population

of the South; and the revenue of the country paid at the rate of ten dollars from the North three dollars from the South.

I mention these things, because they go to show

of slaver;—until he has been weighed in their unrighteous balace—whether he is ready and willing

ty bow low enough; and then, once in about twelve or sixten years, they consent to give a North-ern man the Presidency. (Hear, hear.) And be-hind this dispreportion they have contrived, for you may not be aware of it, to retain the entire

ower of government in their own hands; for ugh you are a Monarchy, and we a Democracy.

the President has more power in his little finger than Her Majesty and all her cabinet have. (Ap-

plause.) Yes, and he has not a single ounce of power which he is not required to use on behalf of slavery, and pledged to use beforehand. Take our lest presidential election as an illustration. Gen. Pierco, of New Hompshire, was elected. He was a near neighbor of mine, and I do not know whether he was a later than the contract of th

er I should have been any more surprised had my gardener been nominated, than I was at the nom-ination of General Pierce, and I am quite sure that

my gardener was the honester man, and I should prefer to give him my vote for the Presidency. He was, however, selected. General Cass, of the De-mocratic party, and some others of a similar char-acter, who had exerted themselves to the utmost

acter, who had exerted themselves to procure the enactment of the Fugitive Slave to procure the enactment of the Fugitive Slave

and Clay, of the Whig party, had done the same.

Now, the policy of the slaveholding States is to get these influential men to aid in the performance

the Fugitive Slave Law, the annexation of Texas, the Mexican massacre, and all that. Our North-

orn politicians are green enough to suppose, after they have stooped and done the slaveholders' fil-thiest work, that then the slaveholders will take them for Presidents of the United States. They always find out their mistake, however, and neither

Webster, nor Clay, nor Cass, nor any of these

men, were thought worthy of the nomination to the Presidency. But they went into the obscure State

ow, we had read 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' for

thy of our inmost souls, General Pierce, pl

ply to the execution of that law.

our nation became, as in

reference to this subject.

ever, and however it should exist.

dressed the meeting.

ly acquainted with the workings of slavery in

United States, but he is one of our oldest and best

time and I feel confident could not only claim your

stand here to-night without ever having had a day's

attention, but could give you better information in better manner than I could possibly hope to do.

er is the history of the encroachment of slav upon liberty, or legislation in favor of slavery

He has had the advantage of early edu-

all such infamous work as the enactment of

y u how slavery contrives to control the interest of our country. No man is ever selected for th Presidency until he has been tried on the subject

SEPTEM

g on traffic in slaves the same time voted rpese of restablishing sats of the empire: And, whereas, it fur verament of Brazil st d to the best of its al the Brazilian legisl

the Brandships or prosection away or prosections away or prosection with the prosection away or prosection a

res for the encourage.

and, whereas, in many and, the opinion it ve labor appears to eding; therefore, Resolved, That this pefulness the fact, and the period of the control of the contr

The second resolution

d is included in the

Mr. POWELL, (a col

charge of Sabbath desceration, preferred by the Ro Mr. Guest against the American Anti-Slavery Se The Rev. Dr. McKennow moved a resolution of sure of the pro-slavery, and of praise of the antivery, American churches, and also warmly approof the American Anti-Slavery Society. In the reyou received last week in the Manchester pap speech of the Reverend gentleman was on ce inserted calculated to convey a false in of the Doctor's expressed sentiments. As he is a clere man of great influence, and a writer in a paper

regard to that opinion of the American Anti-Slaten Society. However, I shall not enter upon any discassion in regard to the matter, with reference to which there may be some diversity of opinion amongst us 1 have already stated that I stand on this as a combin platform, because I recognize the Anti-Slavery platform o be one of human liberty. We have not met to da cuss religious creeds. (Hear.) I fully accord with the sentiment of Mr. Pillsbury, when he he said, "I ama disbeliever in American Christianity." I love the Christianity of the Bible; but I consider that the principles and the conduct of the members of the America churches are utterly at variance with the spirit of the Bible, and an outrage upon all that is true, just, pure, lovely, and of good report in the gospel of Jesus. 100 tainly have resolved, under the influence of much fed, ing which I have experienced since I came to this meet ing, to be more faithful to the anti-slavery cause than have been. I must confess, that my attention has n been turned to the subject of late years as it should have been. I have been melted, this afternoon, under the influence of the most pathetic statements which we have heard. My spirit has been excited with hely is dignation while I listened to those details of the non strous atrocities which are perpetrated in that lar calling itself the land of freedom, and, it grieves me ; say, sanctioned by persons who have named the name of Jesus Christ, and who profess to be ministers and followers of Him, who declared his mission to be to preach the gospel to the poor, to proclaim liberty in the captive, the opening of the prison door to them that are bound, to bind up the broken-hearted, and proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord. Oh, I canno understand with what light those men read their B. bles, who can quote scripture in support of slavery But as our time has expired, and as there are one of two persons to speak in support of these resolutions will now merely state, that I shall make amends for the very short speech by promising that I will bring this sub ject annually before my congregation, and that I shall bear the sorrows and the wrongs of the poor slave in m prayers more frequently when I approach, in my officia capacty, the throne of the Divine grace. I trust that our meeting shall not have been in vain this afternoon. believe that every one amongst us has been rousel more thoughtfulness upon the subject, and to the man festation of more energy and activity than hither we have displayed. I regret that there has bee amongst us here the most trifling difference of opinion I think it is right, however, that every individu should have an opportunity afforded him, in a matter of conscience, to express his sentiments. I perhaps a cord with the opinion propounded by Mr. Guestvi respect to some little matters; but I quite agree mitt Mr. Thompson's expression, that here we must agree to differ on these matters, and concur in doing who

(Cheers.) Rev. J. H. SMITHSON (Swedenborgian) said the with regard to the abolition of slavery, there could be but one opinion, namely, that it was their duty to hall. in every form in which it could be exhibited to then every kind of assistance which would enable them even ually to carry the great object before them. The should therefore vote the thanks of the meeting to their present number, as well as last week's, with the spirit- brethren in America who had rendered their valuable. ed and impressive proceedings of the Grand Anti-Sla- services so far in the great and good work of abolishing

THE CHAIRMAN, in reference to the objections that then Christians in England must declare, as was said by Mr. Ward, 'This is not the Christianity of Christ,' and the churches on the other side of line the overthrow of chattel slavery throughout the ward, and advocate the diffusion of the Bible through out the world, I would not object to it." (' Hear,' and laughter.) So is it with reference to anti-slavery, they will only join us in this great work of abolishing slavery.' ('Hear, hear.')

Rev. S. A. STEINTHAL, of Bridgewater, (delegat from the anti-slavery society of that district, and als from the Clifton Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society,) ex tiated upon the practical means of aiding the anti-s very cause, namely, by diffusing information, supply ing the American Society's agents and papers, throu the medium of the Boston Bazaar and personal su scriptions. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Steinths entered his protest against the refusal to hear Mr. Bar-

Rev. W. PARKES, as one of the Honorary Sec. denied that the refusal to hear Mr. Barker was based upon any other ground than that of his being out which time had then nearly expired. Mr. Barker had fore, been able to make any arrangements to comply with a convenience to that gentleman of the existence which they were utterly ignorant. Mr. Ward had regards time, which Mr. Barker had not done. Only one of the two could be heard within the time that I mained before the train starting, and independent any right as acquired by previous application from Mr. Ward, the voice of the meeting was unequivocally ex

pressed in favor of that gentleman. THE CHAIRMAN made a similar statement Rev. John Les considered that if Mr. Barker had shown a proper deference to the Chair, there would

have been no difficulty in his being heard. Mr. STEINTHAL, however, still contended that Mr. Barker was in order, as the resolution had been moved and seconded.

Mr. Thompson then submitted two resolutions to the meeting. The first, upon the important topics of slavery and the slave trade in Brazil, and which was accidentally omitted from the Manchester paper, I now forward you :-

slave-trade treaties, in the session of 1853, from trustworthy information derived from

two important meetings held in this city on the lat in At the conclusion of the brief discussion upon

second largest in circulation in the provinces, it is in portant that you should know what he really did no I therefore subjoin a verbatim report of his remark so far as they appertain to the American Anti-Siara Society :-

'You have listened to the resolutions proposed. Mr. Thompson has expressed an opinion in one of that, and I am not clear whether I can commit myself with

can to promote the interests of the gospel of Chris and the welfare and happiness of the human family

very Conference, which was held in Manchester, Eng- slavery. (Hear.) the colored bondmen at home to read and write- land, on the glorious 'first of August.' The fusion of

ker, who he considered was in order.

order in respect to time. Had his request been gr ed, an injustice would have been done to Mr. War who had informed the Committee of the necessity was under of leaving Manchester by a given time given no such information as to his being about the leave Manchester, and the Committee had not, there clearly a prior right, from having made his request a

Whereas, it appears, by returns laid before P ment,—from the slave trade correspondence with eign powers, annually printed by government,—the evidence taken before Mr. Hume's committee endeavoring to make himself heard under the same cir-

from trustworthy information derived from unofficial sources, that the importation of slaves from Africa into the empire of Brazil, which, previously to the part 1850, ranged from 25,000 to 70,000 annually, last since that period, entirely ceased; and that there is also reason to believe, that a very general change of opinion on the subject of the slave trude has taken place amongst the native Brazilian population:

And, whereas, the logislature of Brazil, in the station of 1850, passed severe laws against parties carri-

measures, and the twenty-five, I need not say, who are slave-owners themselves, do not represent, but mirror possession of the purpose of spreading the system of the syste the slave-raising States, to supply the Southern done, give their influence to the side of the oppresthe slave-raising States, to supply the Southern done, give their influence to the side of the oppressmarkets—the cotton, sugar, and rice plantations of the far South—we must be satisfied that the innow most important to the cause, for thousands of ternal trade that is carried on by the people of the United States is as grievous in its effect as the African slave trade when carried on by the people of the temptry.

of New Hampshire, and selected General Pierce, for the very reason that nobody knew anything bad of him—because nobody knew anything of him at all—(laughter)—and they pledged him in the most who are put upon the action said and so the the highest bidder, no language which we can use can exaggerate the workings or the evils of the system of slavery as it is carried on in that country.

(Applause.) The fugitive slave law, that by many people here is considered a great evil, is at present the law in America, and it is the most atrocious who want milk and water, let them go to London at any inversely time, and they will get it there in solemn manner to the work of executing the Fugi-tive Slave Law in particular; and, when they had olemnly pledged him to that work, then they made him a candidate for that high office. (Laughter.) than eighteen months, and our nation had shed more tears over 'poor Tom' than over Washington or any other President who had died since. (Ap-plause.) From one end of the country to the othlaw ever concocted by the human brain or human legislation—a law that sets every other statute in the shade when we look at the barbarous provisions that it contains. By the fugitive slave law, feeling upon this subject so intensely, having relatively colored man in that country is liable to be too so finy own still dragging out the life of slavere was nothing but weeping and wailing, and ation became, as in the Hebrew history, 'Bokim,' a place of weeping, because 'Uncle Tom' had died miscrably in the cabin of 'Simon Legree.' 'Uncle Tom' was dramatised, and carried into our A slave of, no matter whether born in New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, or any free State. The gate of separation which has hitherto kept the inhabitants of the Northern States from participating in slaveholding, is now thrown down; and the British nation the working of slavery in American American States from the States from participating in slaveholding, is now thrown down; and the British nation the working of slavery in American States. theatres: it was played 100 nights in Boston; it had been played over 160 nights in one theatre in New York, besides for months in two or three othing in slaveholding, is now thrown down; and the series in anoth the working of slavery in America, and the fact as it is; which shall give a true business, has now only to find some one who shall participate in the gain, and to swear that the colored person whom he means to enslave, is the property of that man whom he has brought forward well believe, with the most ultra of the abolitioners; and after this weeping over that tale of sorrow, and after cursing slavery with all the sympa to the execution of any other on the American statute, received at the end of eighteen months for that purpose, and so the poor colored man is carried away to the South. In the State of Illinois, during the past few months, a colored man was arthur the United States; and I consider also, that the the largest vote ever given to any President. That is the character of the American people in rested under the fugitive slave law, who had lived in the same town some fifteen years, and had by his industry accumulated 1,500 or 2,000 dollars in the United States—William Lloyd Garrison. I will tell you to what the Democratic party pledged themselves, and to what their candidate worth of property; and the man who came upon this man, and claimed and seized him as a slave, was not only a professing Christian, but was a minister of the gospel, and one who belongs to the same denomination as the man whom he claimed I have now been five years in this country. I ras pledged. The Fugitive Slave Law must be familiar to most before me; the Democratic candidate was pledged to this—that he would resist all attempts to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law; that he would exert his utmost influence to prevent all further agitation of the subject; and the party platform required him to discountenance all agibe free; that no one had any right to take him the public sentiment here; and I say, the people But I must not detain this audience. There are others who have a better claim upon your attention than I can possibly have. [No, and applause.] I have simply shown how our government contrives to maintain slavery; I have shown he was allowed, as a favor, to go to prison, and to he was allowed, as a lavor, to go to prison, and to stay there for a while, until he could get his property and other affairs in the place disposed of; greatest foes of the Fugitive Slave Law, and of all and in the meantime he was obliged to find security, and to pay anofficer three dollars aday towatch him and see that he did not run away. He agreed to malignity, and who are more vilided by the Ameritais, but after a while he had collected evidence by that slavery is not now confined to the African race. country, the African complexion may disappear, this, but after a while he had collected evidence by which he proved himself to be free, and was enabled to demand his release. But a debt had been accumulated during his detention, to the amount of \$3.000, so that, although he had thus escaped beging sent into slavery, he was utterly ruined. This while slavery itself shall continue to grow stronger and stronger. Now, there is a voice that the English people can lift up that will be heard. I ed to the remonstrance that came from g sent into slavery, he was utterly ruined. Stafford House, and that single appeal,—no matter what may have been said or felt in regard to it the history of a free colored man in the State of five years in England, conscious that I Illinois. There is a more atrocious case I can tell give to the free colored people of the North, and you. Within the last year, two villains from a Southern State arrived in a certain town of Pennsylvania, and attempted to seize a colored man, who was employed there as a waiter in one of the know what they can do, and they will set about it here,-that single appeal had more effect on the American conscience and American feelings, and had really more effect on the American nation, than all the state documents of all the monarchs of England since the reign of George the Third. who was employed there as a water in one of the inns. They approached him in a clandestine manner, and threw their chains upon his limbs; but the man, whom they would have made a slave, escaped from his pursuers; he ran out of the house, he ran to the nearest stream, and plunged into it, and there stood at bay, immersed up to his neck in the running waters. The slave hunters cause in the running waters. the regnor deerge the Initial (Hear, hear, applause.) And all I wish is, that you would continue to utter these protests. Let every church utter its protest; let every town and rillage atter its protest throughout the kingdom; and I tell you that that voice, however feeble it may sound here, will go thundering along the Alle-The clave hunters came un can't mountains, and will reach the caverns where and many people gathered around, sympathis three millions of our countrymen lie bound and bleeding in the very midnight of despair. [Hear.] with the hunted fugitive. He exclaimed to his per-secutors, 'If any of you come near me here, I tell you that our country, though it professes to be free, and to have proclaimed itself independent will drown him in this water that flows about me The slave-hunters answered him, 'If you don't come out of the river, and surrender, we will shoot you where you are.' And then, suddenly, to the of Great Britain, is at this moment at your feet in this matter; and never had the monarchs of Eng-land, prior to our revolution, such power over the American people as you have to-day, if you will but exercise it. And, Mr. Chairman, I leave that subject for your consideration. I hope from this country, during the present year, there will be a slave; and how a crowd of four or five hundred sittings during the day, and had adopted a series people, who stood by and saw this thing done, did of most important anti-slavery resolutions. He people, who stood by and saw this thing done, did nothing more than cry 'Shame' upon those who had done it, because it was the law. Sir, I do feel confident, that if in this country such a law existed, and if any two persons cause it was the law of Fare and if any two persons cause it was the subject of American slavery, to have overlookon of protests and remonstrances that shall strike as the force of the earthquake, and go through the slaves' prisons in the South. [Great applause.] Mr. W. W. Brown, a fugitive slave, next adand if any two persons came into a town of Eng-land, and dared openly to ill-treat a human being That society was formed in 1833, on the return Mr. Chairman, and ladies and gentlemen, I would much have preferred that my friend Mr. Pillsbury should have occupied the time that is intended for myself. As has been said, he is not only thoroughir presence, and content themselves with crying olic

e has the advantage of me at the present terrupt his narrative with the addition of one or two circumstances which he has forgotten to mention. While that poor fellow stood up to his neck in water, they fired three rifle balls at him, two of which took effect propolities. Mr. PILLSBURY: My friend will allow me to inschooling in my life. You have been called to-gether to hear men speak to-night—I am here as a piece of property. I am a slave according to the I was of the United States. Something has been aid this afternoon about my having been purchas-od by the liberality of the English people; I know ceived, the moment he reached the opposite shore. Some of his friends assisted him, and he was delivered : but those ruffians who shot him were arrested and tried, and were acquitted of having committed any crime in what they had done.

of by the liberality of the English poople; I know not that such a purchase has taken place; I know it is in contemplation, and many suppose it may have been accomplished by this time, but I do not know that such is the case. I stand here, this evening, therefore, not only a slave, a piece of pro-Mr. Wells Brown [continued]: Well, now, you will recollect that all this was perpetrated in the State of Pennsylvania, in one of those which are called the free States. We hear people speak of free and slave States; but I hold that there perty according to the laws of the United States, but I am here without education or without having received a day's schooling in my life, and what my own way; and, therefore, I can hope to say but little that shall go to aid in making up the testimony that is intended by the holding of this conference. (Applause.) No one can read, Mr. Chairman, the declaration of the American indeis no such distinction; for now there are no free States in the United States of America. Ther are none of them free, because that cannot be a free State which cannot protect the freedom of its inhabitants; and there is no State in the Union pendence, and compare that document with the history of the legislation of the federal government of the United States, without being struck with the now which can give liberty, or even secure his lib-erty, to the colored man. His rights are nothing, if the slaveholder pursues him. The courts of justice in some of those 'free States' have been marked inconsistency of the theory of the people and their acts; the one declaring that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with converted into prisons, in which the fugitive slaves of the Southerners have been kept for them; and very recently, in Boston, a slave was arrested, and certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and the othconfined for six or seven days in the court-hou which was guarded by muskets and cannon to p chment of slavery vent his rescue; thence he was put on board a vessel in the harbor, and carried away to the far South, to a life of slavery. The boast of the free States, that people there enjoy perfect freedom, is most untrue; for under the Fugitive Slave Law, the slavethat country against the cause of freedom. From the very hour that the convention was held to form the Constitution of the United States down to the present time, the acts of the government have been for the perpetuation and the spread of slavery in that land. As has been said, slavery was intro-duced into the Constitution by allowing the African owners of the South are empowered to enter the 'free States,' and employ not only the marshals of the Union, in arresting any of the colored people whom they choose to claim, but compel the inhal slave trade to be continued for twenty years, making it lawful and constitutional, which it had nevitants of the place, under severe penulties, to abe the seizure of the slave. I cannot exaggerate, sin the effect of this Fugitive Slave Law, and, indeed en before; and then the slave-owner was al lowed representation for this slave-owner was al-lowed representation for this slave property, and every man that would go to the coast of Africa and steal five negroes and bring them to the United States, was allowed by the Constitution, then, three votes for the five slaves. And it is carried down to the effect of this Fugitive Slave Law, and, indeed of every thing else that is connected with slaver; in the United States. If you had been, as I have been, for twenty years of your life in the Southern States of America, and had seen there, as I have seen, the workings of slavery, the trading in human beings, the buying and selling of them, the whipping and abusing of them, as I have seen all that carried on there,—and if you had seen the dear ones torn from you, and taken to be sold at the present time, as the American Congress has more than twenty-five representatives based upon this slave representation. And that is one of the reasons wby in the national Congress the slaveowners have the power of carrying so many of their

United States is as grievous in its effect as the African slave trade when carried on by the people of that country.

I know that some suppose that the evils of slavery are exaggerated. I have been asked again and again if certain portions of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' were not exaggerations. Of the working of slavery, in my opinion, I don't think anything can exag-sons who belong to it, that that Society is so inacwere not exaggerations. Of the working of slavery, say, and with great respect for the excellent perion my opinion, I don't think anything can exaggerate that infamous system. When we look and see that there are at the present time enslaved between three and four millions of God's children, the tween three and four millions of God's children, who are put upon the auction stand and sold to in the Conference to-day, or to-night upon this platrrested and carried off to the far South, and made ry, has made me feel, that something strong should slave of, no matter whether born in New York, be uttered. (Cheers.) People want something

for his property. It was in vain this colored man have travelled through Great Britain, and am alasserted that he was a free man, and had a right to most an Englishman: I think I know something of ny; that he was free born, and from the State of want to know the truth, and to know what they can do for us. I tell them, that those ultra aboli-was allowed, as a favor, to go to prison, and to tionists of America, to whom I have referred, are

> The CHAIRWAY said he was sorry to hear such an count given of the meetings of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. He did not know how far it might be correct, but he knew that So-ciety was doing a great deal of good by its publi-cations. He paid a compliment to its organ, the

Anti-Slavery Reporter, as now conducted. you where you are.' And then, suddenly, to the horror and astonishment of all the bystanders, one of the slave-hunters raised his gun or pistol, aimed it at the fugitive, and fired at him. We are told how the water then ran red with the blood of the

ed the claims of the American in that way, there would not be three or four hundred Englishmen standing by so dead to the feelings of humanity as to let such a thing be done in e and unsectarian as the object for which the ciety was instituted. For twenty-one years it their presence, and content themselves with crying olic and unsectaring as the content themselves with crying olic and unsectaring as the content of the con which took effect npon him, and dyed the river with his blood. He escaped across the river, however, but fainted and fell from the wounds he had re-would mention another publication, the Anti-Slavery Reporter, and he (Mr. Thompson) very Advocate, a monthly periodical, which might be procured for one penny, and would be found to tain not only the soundest doctrines, but the most important information. It richly deserved to be extensively supported. The ladies might do much good, by sending annually to the Anti-Slavery Bazaar their contributions, which would not only assist the funds of the American Society, but ould greatly sustain, by their sympathy so evinced, their sisters who were engaged in the great struggle on the other side of the Atlantic. After expressing his hope that the proceedings of the expressing his hope that the proceedings of the conference and of that meeting would largely contribute to advance the freedom of the slave, Mr. Thompson resumed his seat amidst much applause, having moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this meeting cordially confirms th Resolved, That this incerting contains on the proceedings of the anti-slavery conference this day held, and would express its earnest hope that the publication of its protests, and the carrying out of its plans, will contribute largely to the success of those high and holy objects, for the attainment of which that conference was convened; and this meeting expresses its determination heartily to support the North of England Anti-Slavery and India Reform League, under whose auspices the conerence was held.

Mr. J. C. Dyer seconded the resolution. was then put to the vote, and car-The resolution was then put to the vote, and car-ied unanimously.

The Rev. J. A. Steinthal, of Bridgewater, moved

The Rev. J. A. STEINTHAL, of Bridgewater, moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, for presiding that day. He took occasion, at the same time, to recommend the Anti-Slavery Advocate, published monthly in Dublin; and he also requested the ladies to render whatever aid they could to the Anti-

dies to render whatever and they could to the Anti-Slavery Bazaar.

Mr. G. Thompson, in seconding the resolution, icknowledged the attention and assistance which the Conference, that day, had received from the press; and especially, he alluded to the very ample report which was being prepared for the Manches-ter Examiner and Times.

The Rev. CHAIRMAN briefly replied, mention nis intention of preaching on the subject of slavery next Sunday evening. The meeting then separated.

villanies,' American slavery, endeavored to make himself heard, but was declared by the Chairman to be out of order, as the Rev. Samuel R. Ward had been selected From the Glasgow 'Commonwealth.' as the next speaker. Mr. W. being similarly pressed for time, having an engagement to fulfil elsewhere, was also naturally desirous, as a colored man especially, to same time, indicate the course of economical large which ought by Great Britain to be purder, the object aimed at is two-fold—first, to the American people, and especially the American people, and especially the American people.

and, secondly, to stir up in this country a demand rom the Government of the United Kingdom, that he administration of affairs in India be such as to levelop the all but illimitable cutton-producing esources of that vast territory. The former of taking his seat, they were actuated solely by a regard for the strength of the country and repeatedly declared that, in insisting upon Mr. Barker taking his seat, they were actuated solely by a regard for the strength of the strengt these methods of demonstration is intended to let our for the rules of order, and not by any religious prejuransatlantic cousins know that, while we admire dice—and they should be allowed the benefit of this heir country, their go-ahead freedom as Angloransatlantic country, their go-ahead freedom as Anglo-axons, their commerce, their almost everything, re stand in unutterable astonishment at their cool rampling in the dust of their African kindred campling in the dust of their African kindred—hat the more we look at their position in respect following the more we look at their position in respect following the more wellow at their position in the blood ble, and is every where abusively branded as an 'infiftheir churches, and is again sheltered under ecodel' of the worst kind, it is apparent that the Manesiastical connivance, the more do we deplore dabominate this most vile pollution in the political and social fabric in the United States—and they would have treated any clergyman of that body, and avoiring to make himself beard under the same six nat we are resolved to let them hear of this monher contradiction on their soil—till, by American cumstances. Indeed, it was confessed by the Rev. Dr. nergies, it be lifted up and done away for ever.

Beard, that the Committee had put their heads togeth-

tion which he recently witnessed in Richmond; and the atrocities described by Mr. PILISURY as occurring everywhere throughout the slaveholding most too much to restrain. It was the native movement of unbribed humanity. It was the hom-States of a country boasting of its free institutions, and baptized with the merciful name of rule the moral universe. And but for the debasing Christianity, occasioned in the auditory to which the speakers addressed themselves, a thrill of horror which shall not soon be forgotten. We believe that many a silent resolution was formed before the public resolutions were passed, unceased. fore the public resolutions were passed, unceas-ingly to protest against American slavery, and to employ every legitimate agency and influence to market of the South. It requires the contact of inhasten the time of its overthrow. The platform, cessant usage to blunt the sense of the diabolical on Tuesday, was occupied by influential ministers wrong inflicted by slavery; and how terrible must and Christians of various religious denominations. We are aware that diversity of religious creed has We are aware that diversity of religious creed has become a disturbing element in reference to 'The American Anti-Slavery Society,' and to those who in our own country are anxious to promote the great object which it seeks to accomplish. It was remarked, however, by Dr. M'Kerrow, that he considered the question before the Conference to be one, not of theological creeds—not of any form of theoretical belief—but of human right in opposition to injustice, of human liberty in opposition to bondage, of human happiness in opposition to oppression and misery, and that he saw no reason why all men, irrespective of sect or party, should not unite to deliver humanity from the terrible flex. Christian ministors can stand by, in all meekness and gentleness, without a shout of indignation as God's redeemed creatures are made the sport and butt, and vile coimmodity of a drunken auctioneer! Mr. Pillsbury's reference to the tutoring which the aboriginal tribes — Choctaws, Cherokees, and so forth—have received at the hands of their republician slaveholding in characteristic colors. These lindian imitators of the white man have passed laws analogous to those which obtain in the slave-holding States. No teaching for the slave; no shelter for the runaway slave; no mercy to African the first production of the complete of the not unite to deliver humanity from the terrible flesh. Setting up a government for themselves, evils which slavery entails. We understand that these tribes of the far West join hand in hand with evils which slavery entails. We understand that these tribes of the far West join hand in hand with the churches' in America have advanced the charge of 'infidelity' against some of the most zealous and self-denying abolitionists in that country, and have thus endeavored to weaken their into spurn and tread in the dust the poor children of fluence everywhere. Were their opinions even such as they are represented to be, still, we would maintain that matters of faith lie between every man's conscience and his Maker; and it is gratimost indignant apprehensions arise as to the foul fying to think, that if an erroneous creed be held, it has not eradicated the virtues of pity for the wretched, and of patient labor for the freedom of the enslaved. Happy would it be for the interests of pure Christianity were it not dishonored and injured by the selfishness, the cold-heartedness, and the cowardice of not a few of those who are the possesors of what they term 'an orthodox are the possesors of what they are the possesors of what they are the possesors of what as not eradicated the virtues of pity for the federal Union. No wonder that such a conference are the possessors of what they term 'an orthodox creed.' The 'infidelity' from which the religion of Christ has ever suffered most, is that which has lazy, temporising shams, will arise and attempt to assumed his name, and yet perverted his truth; choke the utterance of right. Look at home; you while, for the sake of worldly ease or wealth, it own drunkenness, starving needle-women, an has either committed or connived at the most flagrant outrages on the justice, the mercy, and the brotherly love of the Gospel. It is, no doubt, pleasant to associate with those who agree with us in all our religious as well as political opinions; and we should be happy to see those who are too conscientious to stand on the same common ground of humanity and benevolence, and who confine themselves to the selectest company, uniting on their own religious basis, to assist the Anti-Slavery cause. It appears to us, however, to be nothing but the most miserable cant and hypocrisy to observe the most miserable cant and hypocrisy to observe the selectest committed or connicted to these—remove your own fetters, set your own so detect. And these—remove your own fetters, set your own so call and political fabric aright, and then look over the waters. No doubt our delinquencies are many and grave, and the work to be done in all our great towns sufficiently appalling. To that work we urge attention. But with all our poverty, vice, ignorance, crime, and other evils, there is not anything on the earth sanctioned by public law, protected by public opinion, and smiled on by the teachers of the Christian faith, that for a moment but the most miserable cant and hypocrisy to obhas either committed or connived at the most fla- prowling, savage, untaught myriads-attend to cause. It appears to us, however, to be nothing but the most miserable cant and hypocrisy to object to general organization, on the plea of dislike to the professed or supposed creed of this man or of that, while no special effort is made to abolish a crime against God, Christianity and humanity, the most attrocious on which the light of heaven continues to fall. The union of Christian ministers displayed at the Conference, and the unsparing redisplayed at the Contestance, and the American churches, on account of their gross inconsistency of conduct, cannot fail, we trust, to be productive of some salu-BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 1, 1854. tary result. If it be the Christianity of America THE MANCHESTER CONFERENCE. to support ministers and missions by the labor and sale of slaves—to mutilate books and tracts—de-priving them of all reference to liberty and equal-We make no apology-our readers, we are sure, will exact none-for occupying so large a portion of our

of Christ, and the churches on the other side of the Atlantic must be treated with the practical application of their own argument against those world, and especially in the United States, is an event whom they call infidels.

Ing the overthrow of chattel slavery throughout the world, and especially in the United States, is an event to be hailed by all on this side of the Atlantic, who are It is said that such speeches and resolutions as yearning to see the day when not a slave shall tread those of the Conference only exasperate the people our soil, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is an of America. This may be true to some extent.

The worker of any kind of iniquity is always discourse strong and antagonistical as in the arrival of reliable to the pacific. It is an event, too, that we have hardly dared to hope for; because strong and antagonistical as in the arrival of reliable to the pacific of reliable to the pacific of the pacifi pleased with the exposure and denunciation of his evil deeds. But was Christ unwise when he rebuked the Scribes and Pharisees and hypocrites yielding in England; and because, the nature of the his day! Did either he or his apostles measure anti-slavery struggle in America differs so widely of his day; but either he of his apostes measured the conflict in England for the overthrow were likely to excite? Was ever any good done by any patriot or reformer, who did not utter his sentiments boldly? But the anti-slavery party in America need to be encouraged by the expression of English sympathy and approval. This is certain that nothing equild be more unfaithful to the ain, that nothing could be more unfaithful to 'the very Society could not be intelligently comprehended Christianity of Christ'-nothing more disastrous and endorsed by our tram-Atlantic well-wishers, and christianity of Carist—nothing more disastrous to the interests of humanity—nothing more depressing to the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world—nothing more encouraging to the mammonism and crucity that make merchandise of the hodies and souls of men, than the States. chandise of the bodies and souls of men, than the silence of the British public on the subject of American slavery. The work of agitation has again been commenced in this quarter. It has our best wishes for its prudent, uncompromising, and zealous prosecution, and for its speedy and complete the state of the process of

ity in the sight of God, lest offence should be given to the vilest national prejudice and of the most mistaken of national interests—to send the Gospel

the heathen abroad while it is criminal to tea

THE MANCHESTER CONFERENCE. An Anti-Slavery Conference has just been held in the great cotton capital of England, the object of which has been to utter an indignant condemnation record his protest against the same great abomination. f the great Republic's most glaring evil, and, at The particulars may be found in another column. e same time, indicate the course ell the American people, and especially the American churches, the magnitude of their crime in re-zaining in cruel, degrading and disgusting bondage three and a-half millions of their fellow humans:

more, in our opinion, than a due regard for any technihe latter method of aggression is to be by trans-rring gradually our dependence for cotton supply con the Southern States of the Union to the great lains of Hindostan and other possessions of Great ritain in the eastern hemisphere.

Now, whatever feasibility lies in the British-Inian scheme, or whatever amount of exertion is deanded to work it out, the matter lies within our things to the contrary? What other person did they elves. It is but the action of a just and fostering think thus to sit in judgment upon?

New York,) in secon errors of slavery at sed by himself Mr. PILLSBURY call aggressive design n States upon th on river, and th n of slavery in Br Мг. Тномгоом точ at and Vice Presid s given a very er opinions have t plaint respecting ne may travel aci ish to give my view know me must y very lamentab ud cries of 'Hea nting to-day in arker to speak in at right had been ked upon the prod d, guided by the ic meetings gen

nlar, I cannot sa ing; and I shou inion should g that Mr. Ba t be permitted to thy with the pecu ented from bein nifestation of gether to the me

of order, but w e erroneously—t ce of opinions o . I therefore or had been com Barker, in pert rd at a particuls les of public mee audience in not eme of liberalit me, to allow him cannot, however, ad I been in his in a very differ dictum of the ith the statement to speak at th at he was, before ceedings of the da

rted my right d put it out of t irman or office ing out of orde pe, however, the nst Mr. Barke w, that such per lves good Abolit ed cause and ca ch feeling is in nich we aim, ar pirit of liberty w arth; and wheth consequence of fellow-man an ur With these observ

thing should have eting, or bring The Conference an hour before the the evening, havi sive of the hour f GREAT PUBLIC Before the hour e proceedings.

e room was cro By the same m seive the Mane day's date, givin spirit of the meet thusiastic recepti of the meeting, h Dr. Beard, respe versy. How the ordeal, and prese ficult to see. character and ve brilliantly féted, in doing him ho estimation, unle

erating himself apparently inde made what, in a in this country. faithful testimor false among the The public m the resolutions of trusted that th India Reform I career which wi slavery as trium resulted in the ish people from On Thursday dressed a large Church in Man cal results fro

had the minds impressed with Manchester, th send a large bo for another dir Pillabury has r row (Sunday) Bury. Mr. Pi two anti-slave His soul's in must surely be

given to Mr. I

ical health.
On Monday
the Conference to propose a slaves between Africa and Brazil, and sted a large sum of money for the

further appears that the executive dian legislature in these enactments, by ty or prosecuting the most notorious among is of slaves, by releasing slaves when found re-ships on the coast, and by taking mea-e encouragement of free emigration from

as, in many important official quarters in sinion that free labor is cheaper than years to have taken root and to be ex-

chart this Conference records with joy and fact, so grateful to all the friends of svilization, of the abolition by Brazil of ilization, of the aboution of Defants of eartying on an external slave by implores the sovereign, the legisphe of the Braxilian empire, steadily new, enlightened and honorable carely have entered, and would assure that of the government bath of the gov hich they have entered, and would assure esympathy and support, both of the govern-he people of this kingdom, in their present ef-her people of the accursed traffic in hu-ert the revival of the accursed traffic in hu-nd in all their future exertions to establish never-failing results, security and con-ghout their important and widely-ex-

and resolution had reference to British India. gluded in the report.

POWELL, (a colored gentleman, formerly resident es York,) in seconding the resolutions, described the of slavery and the slave trade in Brazil, as ed by himself in that country.

Mr. Pillsauny called the attention of the meeting to saive designs of the Slave Power of the Amer-States upon the territory on the banks of the on river, and their intrigues to prevent the aboli-

of slavery in Brazil. Mr. Thompson moved a vote of thanks to the Presiand Vice President, and said :- 'As Mr. Steinthal ven a very decided opinion, and one or two nions have been given by gentlemen upon the int respecting Mr. Barker, and as my humble may travel across the water along with theirs, I give my views upon the subject. I think those know me must be aware, that I have never shown very lamentable deficiency of moral courage, nd cries of 'Hear,') and I should not have been ting to-day in the assertion of the right of Mr. speak in this meeting, if I had seen that ight had been really assailed; but as I calmly d upon the proceedings of the meeting at the time, uided by the knowledge I have of the forms of seetings generally, and of this country in parar, I cannot say, as an attentive observer of the dings of this day, that Mr. Barker was denied a and I should be very sorry indeed that such should go forth, unaccompanied by my asthat Mr. Barker was not denied a hearing. I mitted to say, however, that I had no symwith the peculiar way in which Mr. Barker was of from being heard; but was deeply pained by estation of feeling which I could not ascribe her to the mere circumstance of his having risen order, but which I was compelled to ascribe-I neously-to a prejudice against him in corsefopinions on other matters, and given in other therefore ventured to say, that I thought an ad been committed on both sides ; on the side of rker, in pertinaciously asserting his right to be at a particular moment, in contravention of the ablic meetings : and an error on the part of nce in not giving way to him, and going to the

of liberality, even at the cost of Mr. Ward's allow him to occupy the five minutes asked for. t, however, say that he was denied a hearing. I been in his place, I should have tested the mata very different way. I should have deferred to n of the Chair, and should have been satisfied e statement that another gentleman was appointspeak at that particular time-indeed, I know was, before any one of us recommenced the proos of the day; but I should have stood by and ed my right at a future stage of the proceedings, out it out of the power of a public meeting or of a an or officers to deny my right on any ground g out of order or decorum, or any thing else. I wever, that if there was a feeling of prejudice st Mr. Barker, (cries of 'No, no,') or if there be that such persons will, before they think themgood Abolitionists, worthy to undertake this sause and carry it on seriously examine whether ding is in accordance with the great object at ting the sceptre from tyrants who are disposed, der of the proceedings, as previously settled. se observations, which I hope will be taken in part, I shall leave the matter, sorry that any should have occurred to mar the harmony of the

be Conference broke up at half past six, only half our before the great public meeting to be held in rrening, having been in session seven hours, exclu-

REAT PUBLIC MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL. Before the hour appointed for the commencement of precedings, every seat in the spacious Town Hall

on was crowded in every part. the same mail which brings this letter, you will we the Munchester Examiner and Times of this s date, giving a report of the evening meeting. It hot, however, convey to you any thing like the t of the meeting. Mr. Pillsbury had a most enastic reception in the evening. The great feature meeting, however, was the resolution of the Rev Bearl, respecting the Kossuth and Mazzini controy. How the great Hungarian will come out of this

ical, and preserve his character for veracity, it is difalt to see. An impeachment of his anti-slavery fer and veracity, in a town where he has been so antly filed, and by a gentleman who was foremos ing him honor, must tend to lower him in public ion, unless he can perform the miracle of exonting himself before the world, in the face of such rently indubitable proofs. William Wells Brown de what, in all probability, will be his final speech is country. He left behind him at Manchester a nony as to who were the true and the among the anti-slavery professors in this country. st public meeting having unanimously confirmed resolutions of the morning's Conference, it is to be sted that the North of England Anti-Slavery and

Reform League is now fairly launched upon a which will eventuate in the abolition of personal ery as triumphantly as the Anti-Corn-Law League sel in the enuncipation of the industry of the Brit opie from oligarchical domination.

On Thursday last, Mr. Pillsbury and Mr. Powell adsed a large audience in an Evangelical Independent ch in Manchester. One of the immediate practialts from their preaching was, an intimation to to Mr. Pallsbury by a lady, that so powerfully the minds of herself and several other ladies been with the recent anti-slavery proceedings in ster, that they had come to a determination to al a large box of articles, which had been destined souther direction, to the next Boston Bazaar. Mr. story has received an invitation to preach to-mor (Sunday) in the pulpit of the Rev. F. Howarth, of Mr. Pillsbury has also offered his services for tati-slavery meetings during the ensuing week. is sail's in arms, and eager for the fray.' This at surely be indicative of an improved state of phys-

On Monday next, one of the Honorary Secretaries of be Conference, the Rev. W. Parkes, has been appointed procese a subject for discussion at the next meet-

Manchester and vicinity. Mr. Parkes, I believe, will choose an anti-slavery topic. I shall endeavor to learn the particulars of this discussion amongst a large num- the infinitely diversified opinions of men out of doors, ber of ministers of the most important religious body in and bring into this meeting, and into any other antithis part of the kingdom.

my time has been so fully occupied in preparing a corrected and extended report for publication in a pamphlet, that I am unable to complete it before post time for

upon minor points, to help this cause. We should althe American mail.

I am, dear sir, Yours, most truly, W. FARMER.

JOSEPH BARKER AND THE MANCHES-TER A. S. CONFERENCE.

Not having room for it, in our last number, we were obliged to postpone the following portion of Mr. FAR-MER's account of the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Conference at Manchester, in reference to Mr. BAB-

fore my train starts ; and I wish to speak before I go.' (Cries of 'no, no,' Ward, Ward.')

The CHATRMAN - The Rev. S. R. Ward is appointed to address the meeting next. (' Hear, hear.')

Rev. S. R. WARD-Let the sense of this meeting-a the day. To that decision, I am quite willing to bow. made to drown his voice was disgraceful. Rev. W. PARKES-As one of the Secretaries, I beg to may, that I engaged Mr. Ward to address the Confer-

Mr. BARKER-I have only five minutes left, and I wish to make one statement. (Cries of 'no, no.') I proper deference to the chair, I am one who would have wish to make one statement. (Cries of 'no, no.') I supported his being heard. The resolutions were moved, to press the matter.

lasses of abolitionists. I hope you will not make an invidious distinction upon your platform. I know that order of the meeting. my friend Ward, if a consistent anti-slavery man and a consistent colored man, will waive his right, (I say it with all due respect to the regulations which have been made for the speakers,) and allow my friend Barker to speak. It does not matter what he may be in his religious opinions, if he says anything in behalf of the slave. I know that Mr. Ward will, if a consistent advocate of the managers of the meeting. The Rev. Dr. Beard—As one of the managers of the meeting, I feel myself bound to make a remark. Mr. Barker's presence was noticed at an early period of the meeting. (Hear, hear.) It was thought he might not the meeting that the might of the meeting that the might not speak, and two or three of the managers of the meeting.

the Reverend gentleman could not be heard.)

to permit every one to be heard, if he agrees in our fundamental principles.

The CHAIRMAN-I must differ from that view of the der and arrangement of the public speakers. For my allowed to speak, as long as he confined himself to the

Mr. Barker (having descended from the platform, and ascended a seat in the body of the room)—No officer has a right to stop a speaker, unless he is excluded from speaking. On the ground of the first resolution passed in this meeting, I claim a right to stop a speaker, unless he is excluded from speaking. On the ground of the first resolution passed in this meeting, I claim a right to stop a speaker, unless he is excluded from the platform, and ascended a seat in the body of the room)—No officient when it is not a free platform. As far as I did anything, I used my influence to keep it free; but, at the same time, I am not a friend of disorder. passed in this meeting, I claim a right to speak one Dr. McKernew-I am an advocate, to the fullest ex-(Cries of 'Chair, chair,' 'Order, order,' and great confusion.) of sentiment may exist amongst us here, with regard to religious matters. I do not think we have to do here

ments at the proper time.

the general confusion.)

no desire to express my sentiments as to who is to the resolution, an opportunity may be afforded. I to speak, whether Mr. Ward or Mr. Barker; recollect well when we had a large meeting in the exbut this I say, that it is the custom in Manchester to change upon the education question, that Mr. Holyoake make previous arrangement for the order of the meeting. If any individual, after the proceedings have been of the meeting, I refused to hear him, simply on the ern States is, 'Let my people go, that they may serve hundred delegates from the States and Canada were

a undoubted right in a public meeting. sons who believe slaveholding to be a sin, and immedi- Thus ended this unpleasant episode in the proceedings ate emancipation to be the right of the slave and the of this Conference. I never wrote anything in connecduty of the master, shall be eligible to be a member of tion with the anti-slavery movement with so little relthis conference, and take part in its deliberations. This ish; but as it may be contended by the friends of Mr. heard, but the noise from the stamping of feet, knock- judge for yourself as to which of the parties was to pletely drowned his voice.)

most extraordinary course of proceeding.

Mr. BARKER-I am unwilling to allow the subject of this resolution to pass, without endeavoring to give utterance to my feelings against slavery, and in favor of abolitionism. (Cries of 'Chair, chair!' 'Order, order!' MY DEAR SIR: Ward, Ward !') My children will read the report of A word as to your comment on my letter to the Abthis meeting. (Cries of 'Chair,' and hisses.) The ington meeting, the report of whose proceedings I have American abolitionists will read the report of this meet- just read. I regret that any slight ambiguity in my ing, and will see that I have not been heard.

He comes within the first resolution.

this meeting. (Hisses, noise, and great confusion, dur- seriously suppose me capable either of believing that the ing which Mr. Steinthal endeavored to speak, but could British government desire to hallow the anniver-

sorry that it should take place among abolitionists .- any shape ! (Cries of 'Chair, chair,' and hisses.)

but except to those who were close to him, the attempt of its oppressive features and measures, while they prowas dumb show. (Cries of 'Chair, chair,' 'Put him fess, and in some cases perhaps feel, in a measure, a out.') Mr. Barker then left the meeting. After silence wholesome indignation against slavery, an institution had been restored,

Mr. Thompson rose and said-I think we have all of an error upon the part of Mr. Barker to insist upon taking precedence of Mr. Ward, simply in consequence while that resolution recognizes distinctly the right of consistencies of this class to be confined to our side of every person to speak in this meeting, so long as he speaks to the question and to the objects of the meeting, - that is, every person who should subscribe to the fundamental principle of the sinfulness of slavery, and the duty of immediate emancipation,-yet I do not think that mere subscription to that preliminary to be entertained by that gentleman. We ought to be consistent with the great principles which we laid down

deny it !") } as of the Congregational (Evangelical) ministers of son. You are not fairly representing us. Rev. Mr. Rogens-I deny that there has, Mr. Thomp-

Mr. Thompson-I am only uttering the expression my views. I hope we shall bear in mind, that we leave his part of the kingdom.

I have much interesting matter to communicate, but minded desire to serve the cause of the slave. (Cheers.) low any man, who has sympathy with those in bonds as bound with them, to express his opinion amongst us. I think it due to myself to say this, because, after twenty five years of public life spent in public meetings, I can say with confidence that I have asserted the right of every human being, who ever attended any meeting of my

lation to the subject under discussion. The CHAIRMAN-I beg leave to say, in vindication o myself and the course I have taken as chairman, that our friend Ward had to leave, for the purpose of attending another meeting at Leeds this evening. There was very little time for him to deliver his speech be-Mr. BARKER suddenly ascending the platform, said- fore the train went. I am as liberal as Mr. Thompson, I have only five minutes to remain in this meeting be-Barker had no right to come upon this platform, and interrupt the order of the meeting. (Hear, hear.) If he had waited his time, we should all have heard him speak without interruption.

own, to express an opinion, while he expressed it in re-

Mr. Oldham-He only asked for five minutes, and he British meeting-determine what is the next order of was not allowed to have that. The noise which was

Mr. STEINTHAL. - Hear, bear. (Cries of 'no, no.') Rev. Mr. Rogens-I deny that any one opposed Mr. Barker out of any consideration for his peculiar religious opinions. If he had chosen to speak in order, with Mr. Powell.-I believe this meeting represents all would have been perfectly competent to any one to have

I know that Mr. Ward will, if a consistent advocate of the emancipation of the slave, waive his right. Let have the attention of the Conference to this statement. each one judge upon matters of religion for himself.

Mr. Barker.—If the meeting will allow me to speak

There was no intention whatever to exclude Mr. Barker, two minutes, I shall be satisfied. (Cries of 'Hear, hear,' met with almost general cries of 'No, no.')

Rev. S. A. STEINTHAL—Let Mr. Barker speak, by all Now held Mr. Barker to exclude Mr. Barker, and the only requirement or modification in his case was, that, should be enter into matters alien to the business of the Conference, he should be called to order. Rev. S. A. Steinthal—Let Mr. Barker speak, by all means; he has a right to do so. (Cries of 'No, no.')

The Rev. Dr. McKernow—Sir, I rise to order. (The noise and confusion were so great at this moment, that the Reverend gentleman could not be heard.)

Now, had Mr. Barker not interfered between Mr. Ward, who was compelled to retire, and who had been asked to speak, I would have been the first to stand up and claim for him five minutes, or a quarter of an hour. If Mr. Powell—This is an open platform. We ought he had intimated that he was desirous of speaking,

Mr. Oldham-An arrangement was made that be was not allowed to speak.

ase. I think the officers of this meeting have the order and arrangement of the public speakers. For the own part, if I was in the place of the individual now attempting to speak, I should think it unbecoming of me, as a gentleman and a Christian, to interrupt the meeting had in view in coming together. My friend Mr. Thompson makes a mistake, if he in any way intimated that there was the slightest possible com-

minute, which is now about the only time I have left, tent, for civil and religious freedom, whatever diversity Rev. Dr. McKerrow-You can express your senti- with discussions about creeds. This is a great question of human right, and human suffering, and human lib-Mr. BARKER-As long as I have been in the habit of erties, and the platform is broad enough for us all to attending public meetings—(The remainder of the sentence was drowned in cries of 'Chair, chair,' and in ker addressing this meeting; but I have had some litle intercourse with Manchester people, and know some The CHAIRMAN-Mr. Ward will address the meeting. thing of the arrangements of Manchester meetings, and I Mr. BARKER, still standing upon the seat with Mr. say that it is understood perfectly among us, that when Steinthal by his side, again essayed to speak, but in arrangements are made, no one has a right to interfere with them; but that, at the conclusion of the meeting,
Dr. McKerrow—I rise to a point of order. I have Mr. BARKER-The first resolution states, that all per-

resolution passed unanimously. I asked only five min- Barker, that the right of free speech was assailed upon utes to speak to this resolution. I shall speak to this the occasion, I have given you such a detailed account meeting to the extent to which my voice will reach as I am able, of a discussion in which half-a-dozen were them. (Mr. Barker then attempted to make himself sometimes speaking at one time, in order that you may ing of sticks and umbrellas, and cries of 'Chair,' com- blame, and who was responsible for the waste of such valuable time, and the interruption of the otherwise Mr. Powell-I rise to a point of order. This is a perfect harmony of so important an Anti-Slavery Con ference.

LETTER FROM SAMUEL JOHNSON.

language should have made possible such a construc-Mr. Oldham-Mr. Barker has a right to be heard. tion as you put upon it: and had I been aware of the proposed meeting at Manchester, should have been more Mr. BARKER-My children will read the report of on my guard against misconceptions. But could you sary of West India emancipation, or of calling George Mr. BARKER-This conduct is most infamous. I am Thompson and his friends, supporters of oppressions in

Your statement that only the radical lovers Mr. Oldham .- This conduct is disgraceful to the dom really rejoice in this glorious anniversary is, of Conference. The Chairman ought to have allowed him course, perfectly true. But there are, unquestionably, a great many people in England who are inconsistent Mr. BARKER again attempted to address the meeting, enough to sanction and sustain the government in many safely got rid of and quite unpopular in that country And it is not too much to assume, that very many such us committed some little error in this matter. It was porters of the government,' of whom I spoke as celebraof the resolution that we passed this morning, because ting the day in vain. I cannot think you believe in

> With sincere regard, Very truly yours, SAMUEL JOHNSON.

The slight criticism we made upon a passage resolution necessarily gave him the right to set aside the the letter of our respected friend, has drawn from him arrangements of the officers of the meeting, and to put just such an explanation as we deemed to be necessary, himself between Mr. Ward and this audience. (Hear, on his part, to prevent his language being perversely hear.) At the same time, I think there has been some applied by those who hate England for her many faitherror committed, if the opposition to Mr. Barker has ful anti-slavery testimonies. On hearing his letter arisen out of any dislike to the peculiar opinions known read, the qualifying words 'supporters of' the English government escaped our attention; but, even with this qualification, the case stands as we stated it-for, aside as our rule of association, when we came into this meet- from a few active abolitionists and reformers in laging. We should not have allowed any differences of land, there are none who observe the anniversary of opinion with Mr. Barker on any question to have preveated our hearing him. (Cries of 'No, no!" 'We other spirit. 'The supporters of the government,' v ho are content with its unjust administration, take no interest in the most honorable achievement in British history .- Ed. Lib.

LETTER FROM H. C. WRIGHT. SALEM, Ohio, Aug. 19, 1854.

DEAR GARRISON:

I am far from you and the band of true and faithful that surround you. But I am not here alone; for a band of men and women more truly devoted to the abolition of slavery, and to the triumphs of freedom, cannot be found, than exists here in Ohio. The friends beg leave to present their appeal for aid and sympathy once again to every lover of Freedom, whose eye this approaching which will sweep slavery away from the paper shall reach. We do it in the spirit of that hope earth; but which must also, in all probability, in order which is power, pledging our own most earnest exertion to that end, sweep away with the besom of destruction this blood-cemented confederacy, and the graceless, inhuman religion that sustains it in all its cruelties. There is a shaking of the old political and religious heaven and earth in Ohio, such as this State never draws nigh which is to decide, in this nation, the great knew before. The old political and religious sun, moon and stars, are being cast down, and new planets shall Men be wanting? Shall it find a people weak, are rising.

he is, and no man in the political world has earned a name on that arena of strife, of compromise, and of tears and blood set of strife, of compromise, and of tears and blood set of strife. tears and blood, so truly deserving a world's gratitude, as J. R. Giddings,—should have so far yielded to the demands of Whiggery as to offer to withdraw his name from the contest, if it should be necessary to conciliate the Whigs, and induce them to unite on a candidate with the Free Soilers. The Whigs are not considered an outrage on man, all laws for its support are part and parcel of the original attentive and are to be discharged. with the Free Soilers. The Whig who cannot vote for parcel of the original atrocity, and are to be disobryed J. R. Giddings is not worth having. He would only at all hazards. curse any anti-slavery movement. To sacrifice Gid-dings for all the Whigs in the nation would be a poor

about getting Ohio and other States to pass a law grant-ing to fugitive slaves a right of trial by jury. Trial by legal enactments of their day gave sanction to them all, jury, indeed! A professedly civilized and Christian even as to the Fugitive Slave Law now. people passing a law to give to a man a jury trial on For the authors of these deeds, shall it be more tole the issue—Is he a man, or a brute? No man who respects the nature he bears should ever discuss the question the commandments of God, legally? tion of a jury trial on such an issue. Better strike It is as individuals that people must learn their duty monster, Slavery, and pass a law that no man shall which supposes that men as Commissioners, or Marever be put on trial, on such an issue, before any State or national tribunal. I wonder a max can, for an instant, consent to discuss the question—Is a man a man, or a beast—a chattel? I will not. There is no crime that a more and exposed. When men occasion offer, who would consent to act as a juryman or a judge, in a trial on such an issue. I ask, would by such earnest promulgation of light and truth on the you consent to yield the point, that a man is a chattel, should a jury so decide? 'No!' answers the Free Soiler and the Abolitionist. Why, then, go to the expense of establishing a tribunal, whose decisions you have previously determined to disregard, if they are against you? Have we not settled it have not Nature sume the right of a man to himself as against the world. and Nature's God settled it—that no decision of any tri-bunal, in heaven or earth, is to be respected, which decides that a man is a brute—an article of merchandise? It is in Boston, in the United States of America, in My soul spurns all such decisions, be they from whence the nineteenth century, where the Declaration of Indethey may. I despise the authority and defy the power pendence has been yearly read amid public solemnities of any being or set of beings in the universe; that can language will be esteemed functionly perhaps treason-A man is not a man because declared so by a human able. To stir to their inmost depths our own or other tribunal; nor is any tribunal, divine or human, competent to declare a man to be a chattel. Away, then, ed by such a statement? with all juries, judges, commissioners, to try such an issue, and away with all Presidents, Governors, marshals and constables, who are appointed to execute a in New Bedford, defends the course of Mr. Eliot, repredecision so blasphemous and atrocious! Let every free State legislature be called upon to pass a law forbidding a man to be arrested or tried on such an issue. He maintains that the fugitive slave law, like a wolf or Let them also be called on to pass a law outlawing any a venomous snake, is fair game whenever and whereman who shall take any part in the execution of ever a blow may be aimed at it.

the Fugitive Slave Law. These questions are all to come before the Western A. The Mayor and several other members of the S. Society, at their anniversary meeting in this town, on Boston city government, who visited New Bedford last expecting Quincy, Remond and Burleigh; and they waiters, at the hotel where they dined. A placard or intend to make it a true inquiry meeting. It is hoped that many will be brought upon the anti-slavery mourn-slavery, explained the cause of the salutation. ing seat, to inquire-What shall Ohio do to be saved ? There are many anxious inquirers, not only in Ohio, but in Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and even in Illinois—the land accursed with an Arnold. Should not and have just returned to the city, greatly refreshed but in Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and even in Illian inquiry meeting be held for Massachusetts in Fan- in spirit. euil Hall? Now is the time-the Lord God of the oppressed is come down to plead the cause of the poor, tion closed its labors in Cleveland on the evening of the feding is in accordance with the great object at he waim, and is in accordance with that very to filterty which we propose to establish in the is all right, but no one has a right to stand up, and interfere with the orms and interfere with the courtesy of a gentleman upon the same and for speakers, but to address the auditory, then it is all right, but no one has a right to stand up, and interfere with the orms are greated in accordance with the great object at ing. If any individual, after the proceedings have been brought to a close, obtains the permission of the meeting, I reused to near nim, simply of the ground that arrangements were made for speakers, but to address the auditory, then it is all right, but no one has a right to stand up, and interfere with the organization of the meeting, I reused to near nim, simply of the ground that arrangements were made for speakers, but to address the auditory, then it is all right, but no one has a right to stand up, and interfere with the close of the meeting, I reused to near nim, simply of the ground that arrangements were made for speakers, but to address the auditory, then it is all right, but no one has a right to stand up, and interfere with the close of the meeting, I reused to near nim, simply of the ground that arrangements were made for speakers, but to address the auditory, then it is all right, but no one has a right to stand up, and interfere with the close of the meeting, I reused to near nim, simply of the ground that arrangements were made for speakers, but to address the auditory, then it is all right, but no one has a right to a close, obtains the permission of the meeting, I reused to near nim, simply of the ground that arrangements were made for speakers, but to address the auditory, then it is all right to a close, obtains the permission of the meeting in the close of Michigan, acted to a dark whether the close of the meeting, I reused to near nim, simply of the ground that arrangements were made for speakers, but to access and canada the close ombine with the South to shoot down the slave who American Quarterly. shall unsheath the sabre of revolution? What will Sumner, Hale, Chase Giddings, Wade, Gillett, Smith, Join the stave, struggling for therty, for wife, child and was discovered in the follow Davis's Stables, in the rear of the United States Hotel.

The wind was blowing fresh from the Southeast, and

discuss and to hear discussed the rights, not of Church or State, not of creeds, countries, castes, or conditions, not of Bibles, Sabbaths, or institutions, or organizations, but of man—simply man—and nothing else. Is man a man, or a chattel? We will not discuss the question. It is an insult to God, and an outrage on man to discuss it. But we will inquire into our duties in regard to all governments and religion, to all creeds and sects, to all books and priesthoods, that tolerate and sects, to all books and priesthoods, that tolerate such discussion, and plead that the decision of any tribunal is to be respected, that can assert and try a man on the issue—Is he a man or a thing? Would that less than two or three hundred buildings, and destroy-incomparison to not less than one million of

2. That all who shall attempt to execute the Fugi-

man race, and declared outlaws as such. man race, and declared oullates as such.

Let every friend of God and man bend his efforts to elevate the public heart and conscience to this standard, and Boston will never again behold in her streets of the street of the str

God bless all who, at this hour, stand erect before

even with the delusive hope of benefitting liberty HENRY C. WRIGHT.

ANOTHER DASTARDLY OUTRAGE. Here is a fresh citizens in the slaveholding States. A man named Graham was suspected, in the interior of Kentucky, of causing a number of slaves to escape into Canada. He causing a number of slaves to escape into Canada. He managed to escape; if caught, summary punishment would have followed, for the planters believed him to

be guilty, and that was enough. A few days ago, Graham, (another man,) of Preble county, Ohio, (the inventor of a new and valuable plow,) visited Cynthiana while the Court was in session, to sell it. Some scoundrel whispered that he was the 'negro-seducer.' This settled the case. Neither his explanations nor remonstrances were heard. Not even his demand for trial, nor to produce witnesses agains him, or to let him produce witnesses for himself. He was seized by the mob, and more than a bushel of eggs thrown upon him. Nor was this all. The mob blacked his face with indeiible ink, except a circle around his eves, and then ordered him to leave the State as soon as possi de. He arrived in Cincinnati in a most deplora-

TWENTY-PIRST

National Anti-Slavery Bazaar,

TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS., DURING THE CHRISTMAS WEEK OF 1854.

The Managers of the National Anti-Slavery Bazaa in the slave's behalf, and feeling therefore at liberty to implore the same at the hands and hearts of others.

The present is no time for faithlessness, or delay, or inaction. Its thronging events announce that the Hou timid, selfish, alive only to material success and enjoy-But it was sad that our noble Giddings, -for noble ment, or shall it be able to summon to its emergence

exchange. He has done, for fourteen years, all that any man can do for liberty, while acting as an ally of slave-holders, and bound by his official oath never to defend the fugitive slave against kidnappers.

der the sanction of Law. The persecutions of all the secrets from the dominant church in centuries gone by, the Inquisition, Massacre of St. Bartholomew, the Witcheraft Delusion the fugitive slave against kidnappers.

Much have I heard, since I left you on Monday last,

Massacre of St. Bartholomew, the Witcheraft Delusion

of New England, the recent imprisonment of the Ma-

deep at once into the very heart, the vitals, of the touching this matter. The impious and shallow folly crime that a man would not perpetrate, should a fitting give account to God for deeds done in the body, this

hearts, can we add a stronger motive than that present

Hon. Charles Sumner, in a letter to a gentleman

the 26th, one week from to-day. The friends here are week, were pelted with cold victuals, by the colored

For a fortnight past, we have been absent on

the despised and down-trodden. His word to the North- 24th ult., after a session of three days. About one

Tremendous Conflagration .- It is our pain-&c., do, when the slave, with torch and sword in hand, raises the cry, 'Death to tyrants!' Will these men join the slave, struggling for liberty, for wife, child and of the light of Davis's Stables, in the rear of the light of Davis's Stables, in the rear of the light of Davis's Stables, in the rear

who fight for slavery, for injustice, for pollution, for dehumanizing humanity?

Radical matters are to be agitated at the coming anniversary. Let those who come to it, come prepared to discuss and to hear discussed the rights, not of Church

A most destructive fire broke out in Troy. two laws might be passed by Ohio or some other State—
1. That no man shall be arrested within its limits, or tried, on the issue—Is he a man, or a chattel?

The burned district is bounded on the west by a river,

2. That all who shall attempt to execute the Fugi-tive Slave Law shall be deemed as enemies to the hu-man race, and declared outlairs as such.

on the east by the river to Division Sts., and from thence by the ally between First and Second Sts., and on the south by Jefferson street.

the conversion of a man into a beast—when he must grope his way into the future, feeling after God and importality amid heasts and creeping things.

The Fourth Presbyterian church was during the service, twenty-five of the congregation were dilled instantly, and a large number wounded. Numerous other buildings were unroofed and blown down. The pine woods near London, Canada

God and their own souls, on the slavery question—the question of the world, for the nineteenth century. In this matter, we cannot serve two masters. He who is for freedom cannot wear the livery of slavery; no, not the form of the world is the state of the state of

Death of Prof. Woods .- The Rev. Leonard Woods, late of the Theological Seminary at Andover died at his residence in that town on Thursday, Aug 24, at the advanced age of 84.

The residence of Mr. Abraham Simpson The Second Party for Kansas.-The secon

party of emigrants from New England for Kansas, started from the Boston and Worcester depot on Tuesday at quarter past two. The party numbered histyseren in all—eight or ten of whom were females, and about a dozen children from the age of infancy to that

of fifteen or sixteen years.

We learn from the Worcester papers that as the above party reached that place, they were joined by 21 of the farmers and mechanics of Worcester county. Cholera at Fall River .- The cholera broke

out among the Irish in Fall River on Saturday ning, and nineteen deaths occurred in the course few hours. It was the result of an Irish 'wake'

The King of Saxony was thrown from his carriage, near Inspruck, on the 9th ultimo, and kicked by one of the horses, had his skull fractured, and died within half an hour.

Datices of Aleetings. &r.

The Seventh Annual Term will commence Nov. 1, 1854, and continue four months. Professors—Wm. M. Cornell, M. D., Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Stephen Tracy, M. D., John K. Palmer, M. D., Henry M. Cobb, M. D., Wm. S. Brown, Chemist. Fees—To each Professor, \$10; Practical Anatomy, 35; Graduation Fee, \$20.

The Massachusetts Legislature having appropriated funds to pay the tuition of forty pupils annually for five years, from the different counties of the State, according to the number of Senators, applications can be made, personally or by letter, and particulars be learned, at the College, 274 Washington street, Boston.

4t

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Provisional Committee, appointed by the Gonvention of the People, held at Worcester on the 20th ult., call upon the Republicans of each of the towns and cities of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to elect a number of Delegates, equal to three times the number of representatives to which they are entitled in the General Court, to attend a STATE CONVENTION at WORCESTER, on Thursday, the 7th day of September sext, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for State officers, and to take such action as may be thought proper, in order to promote the cause of resistance to the Slave Power.

NATHANIEL H. WHITING and LEWIS FORD, AGENTS OF THE MANUAL AND THE STANDARD AS THE S

NEW BEDFORD.—S. S. and A. K. FOSTER will hold a meeting in New Bedford on SUNDAY, SEPT. 3d, at the usual hours of meeting.

Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:

The WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture on slavery in the Rev. Mr. Alger's meeting-house, in Marlboro', Middlesex county, on Sunday afternoon next, at the usual time of service. Also, at 5 o'clock, in the

MISS FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS will deliver a lecture in Belknap Street Baptist Church, on Monday evening next, at half-past 7 o'clock.

WANTED-A colored woman as Housekeeper Water-Cure Establishment. Apply, immediately, WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

WANTED—A good place for two colored children, one a boy seven years old, and the other a girl of five years—until they become of age.

Apply at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill.

A competent person wishes a situation as porter in a store, or to travel with a gentleman.

Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

MARRIED-On the 14th of June, at the church of Pentemont, Paris, by M. le Pasteur Martin-Paschoud, M. Antoine Auguste Laugel, Ingénieur des Mines, to Miss Elizabeth Bates Chapman, eldest daughter of the late HENRY GRAFTON CHAPMAN, of Boston

In Syracuse, N. Y., by Rev. S. J. May, ALFRED WIL-KINSON, Esq., to CHARLOTTE COFFIN, only daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED—In this city, August 23, Thomas Cummings, aged 52, formerly Secretary of the New England Freedom Association.

dom Association.

In Newlin Township, Chester Co., Pa., on the 25th of Seventh month, James Meredith, aged nearly 86 years. The deceased was a man of renarkable purity of life, and sound, discriminating judgment. He retained his faculties to the close of his long and useful life. Many years since, he identified himself with the Anti-Slavery movement, and, although occupying the station of an Elder in the Society of Friends for a long period, and regarded by all who knew him as one 'worthy of double honor,' yet, when the conflict arose in the Society, originating in great measure in that subject, he gave his influence decidedly with Progressive Friends. The writer of this brief notice has many times been deeply affected with the impressive and touching words of encouragement and blessing uttered by the dear old saint, as the tears moistened his furrowed cheeks. It was rare indeed to witness such a beautiful blending of was rare indeed to witness such a beautiful blending of manly decision of character with so much womanly gentleness and tenderness of spirit. 'Mark the per-fect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that

LADIES' INSTITUTE

Pennsylvania Medical University OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE fall term of this new Medical School for Ladies,

will commence on the first Monday in October, 1854, and continue four months.

The System of Teaching, here pursued, is entirely new, and is more comprehensive, thorough, liberal and practical, than that of any other Medical School in the country. It is based, as far as possible, upon the posi-tive Sciences, consequently, free from all sects and dog-mas. The branches of study are divided according to their natural order of succession, and taught in four progressive courses of four months each; there are two progressive courses of nour months each; there are two courses in each year, thus enabling the students to pass successively through all four courses within two years. By this arrangement the study is rendered easy, and possessed of daily increasing interest. Ladies desiring a thoroughly scientific Medical Edu-

Ladies desiring a thoroughly scientific Medical Edu-cation, or any part particularly interesting to them, have facilities here nowhere else to be found. For Announcements containing Terms, (which will always be made satisfactory,) list of Officers, Faculty and other particulars, please address JOS. S. LONGSHORE, M. D. DEAN, No. 160 Arch St., or Box 1083, Philadelphia P. O. Ang. 18

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PRICES PROM \$50 TO \$150.

THE Subscriber has at all times a large number of Pianofortes, Melodeons, Scraphines and Parlor Organs for sale or to let, to persons residing in the city or at a distance. Many of these instruments are from the best makers, and either new or have been in use but a short time. The great variety from which individuals can here select, will insure them perfect estisfactions. can here select, will insure them perfect satisfaction. Persons hiring, who may conclude to purchase within one year, will receive a reduction of rent. An excellent opportunity is thus presented to those who may wish to give an instrument a full trial before purchasing.

> OLIVER DITSON, MUSIC PUBLISHER, 115 Washington Street.

New Book Store for New Books.

THOMAS CURTIS. 134 ARCH STREET ABOVE SIXTH,

PHILADELPHIA,

OFFERS to his friends and the public a carefully selected stock of Books, embracing all the new and popular works of the day. Unlike many bookselers, Thomas Curtis will open his shelves to all books and all sides of Science, Philosophy or Polemics. Bare books imported from the continent of Europe or England, at a small per centage. Liberal books or pamphlets offered wholesale or retail. An assertment of Stationery, plain and fancy, &c. His friends are invited to call.

THOMAS CURTIS. THOMAS CURTIS.

THOMAS CURTIS, 134 Arch Street above Sixth. Philadelphia, August 16.

Despotism in America. BY RICHARD HILDRETH, . ESC. If any man doubts the fact, that the most grinding tyranny upon which the sun shines, exists in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, let him read this

A FRESH SUPPLY.

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION.

FOR sale at the Liberator Office, 21 Cornhill, and by Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street, the 'Great Discussion on the Origin, Character and Tendency of the Bible, between Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohio, in January last.' Price, 31 cts. single—\$1.00 for 4 copies.

THE LIB

TI-SLAVERY OFF

ROBERT F. WALLO

TERMS Two dollars a

Avance

Five copies will be se

LAES, if payment be made

ting to the pecuniary co

ed three times for 75 cen

The Agents of the

rised to receive subscript The following gentler

the paper, viz :- FRAN

NDELL PHILLIPS.

question are impartin

M. LLOYD GA

OL. XXI

EFUGE OF

From the Macon

THE N

DEMANDS OF

e cut the following for

-slavery paper, publis
Ience, odious and scand
South now asks of the u
tion of Cuba—by purxation to the United St
ouquest of Hayti, Dom
annexation as slave St
inhabitants to slaveryexican territory with a
s—the change of Cali
—the admission of Net
—the admission of

the admission of the domestic institution of the to carry out the D

ty—the annexation of tention of making slave of the African Slave

to the African Slave on process—a union wiscan slave trade; and tent of the Philadelph d purpose of the south so law by Congress, which so not the subject of the free States, probability them there by ruction of the democrat, as incompatible with the south and her institutes the abolition of the south and her institutes the abolition of the south and the south and

olves the abolition of the extension of the powers of the number of Ser entation of part of the the form of government Venice, in which the part, shall exercise legis

Ve perfectly agree winds are monstrous, b

North will have to

a union man; or, a 0-51, a submissionis

to cutting up so man to cutting up so man d—d fuss generally behraska foolery, we had dof a fire-cater; an on the fulfillment ont as charged above or specifications likewi-the acquisition of all the

the acquisition or an in-grass shall forthwith p-lallars bounty to every migger from Brazil, of mont, and bring him in make a slave of him.

on. That Congress

ndidate for any offic ofit, shall be immedia

nat hereafter no one s nat hereafter no one s nited States, or memb or of any State, or for ffairs, or consul, or as ever been north of

at has heretofore abs

beent, to be paid out ankee abolitionists,

begroes from Africa, sountry and sell them Hale, Giddings, Wen Gillette, Sumner, Lewi Parker. If these few

liately made to the

we are not going to w it. It must be done i Perhaps, upon reflecti the bounty law, propo-the annexation of Afri if every abolitionist w for every pigges be.

for every nigger he st to the South, we show

We candidly admit

atrous, but still we in perfectly satisfied that

The truth is, that mer ca seventy-five or a he them over to this cour

very, and who invent

ty, and succeed in ecclimate of Canada, a or freeze; who think

white men in cold blo

ows and their childre

Christianize a heath ful to his race; who damental law of the

the Bible, and even

foot, rather than to rights of a slavehold swear before God a

ond from the Se

Ivania and Ohio Ant

pittee, but are not resp

ed, (POST PAID,) to

EVERY FRIDA

THE HOUSE OF CLOUDS.

BY MES. BROWNING. I would build a cloudy house For my thoughts to live in, When for health too fancy-lose, And too low for heaven,

I sleep, and talk my dream aloud, I build it fair to see-

I build it on the moon-lit cloud. To which I look'd with thee. Cloud walls of the morning's grey, Faced with amber column Crown'd with crimson cupola

From a sunset solemn—
For casetnents, from the valley fetch May-mists glimmering,-And a smell of spring.

Build the entrance high and proud, Darkening and eke brightening, Of a riven thunder-cloud Veined with the lightning,

Use one with an iris stain For the door within, Turning to a sound like rain. As we enter in. For the fair hall reach'd thereby,

Walled with cloudy whiten Take the blue place in the sky. Wind-work'd into brightness Whence corridors and long degrees Of cloud-stairs wind away-Till children wish upon their knees, They walked where they pray.

Be my chamber tapestried With the showers of summer, Close and silent, glorified When the sunbeams come there-Sudden harpers, hanging on Every drop as such-Drawing colors like a tune,

Measured to the touch Bring a shadow green and still From the chesnut forest-Bring a purple from the hill When the heat is sorest: Spread them out from wall to wall,

Carpet wove around : And thereupon the foot shall fall In light, instead of sound. Bring a gray cloud from the East. Where the lark was singing-

Something of the song at least Lose not in the bringing,-And that shall be a morning chair For poet dreams,-when with them No verse constraint-the floating air Their only, lovely rhythm.

Bring the red cloud from the sun-Bring it for a couch, with one Side-long star to watch it .-Fit for a poet's finest thought, At curfew time to lean;

When things invisible are brough More pear him than the seen Poet's thought, not poet's sigh!

Alas! they come together! Cloudy walls divide and fly, As if in April weather. Hall, corridor, and column proud-My chamber fair to see—
All pass, except the moonlit cloud
To which I look'd with thee.

Let them !- Wipe such visionings From the fancy's cartel : Love secures some frailest things Dower'd with his immortal : Suns, moons may darken, -heav'n be bow'd. But here unchanged shall be, Here in my soul, that moonlit cloud, To which I look'd with thee.

From the Hartford Republican AN INVOCATION. WRITTEN BY MISS MARY HUBBELL, A FEW WEEKS BE

Where, on thy kindly pinions, tar O soft, celestial breath? Sent to my spirit from the Infinite,

Why should I call thee, Death? On my white couch all day I wait for thee, And through the dewey hight;

And calm thy solemn flight? In velvet fields I know the lambkins play. And infant violets peep;

Come swifter, e'er my almost parted heart Return, for these to weep ! Where, still and pale, I fade from hour to hour, Eyes, keeping watch like stars,

Make earth so dear, that still my spirit rests Without the crystal bars. Should I repine, while here in arms of love, Just under heaven's bright gate,

Until the angel of the Lord come down,

This lower sky is cloriously fair-From other spheres I shall look love to thee, Land of my mortal birth.

But I have eaught a vision of the palms

Around the mount of God-That mystic tree, whose branches spread the way Which Christ, the prophet, trod.

And underneath their shade my soul must dwell With souls beatified

I heard it whispered in the holy night, By angels at my side. Then where, on thy slow pinions, tarriest thou,

O soft, celestial breath? Sent to my spirit from the Infinite, Why should I call thee-Death?

DYING THOUGHTS. BY THOMAS HOOD

Farewell, Life! my senses swim, And the world is growing dim : Thronging shadows cloud the light, Like the advent of the night-Colder, colder, colder still, Unward steals a vapor chill :

I smell the mould above the rose Welcome, Life! the spirit strives! Strength returns, and hope revives; Cloudy fears, and shapes forlorn, Fly like shadows at the morn-O'er the earth there comes a bloom; Sunny light for sullen gloom. Warm perfume for vapor cold-I smell the rose above the mould !

MUTATION. God fills the scrip and canister, Sin piles the loaded board; The lord is the peasant that was, The peasant the lord that shall be: The lord is hay, the peasant grass, One dry, and one the living tree.

THE LIBERATOR.

A JOURNEY TO CHARLESTON, No. III.

BY THE WANDERING GENTILE.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON HOTEL, S. C., April 4. In my last letter, dated from the Washington Hotel in Wilmington, North Carolina-written as I was abou to depart from that city and State-I concluded my re nd, and on the discontentment of the slaves of Virginia. In this communication, I shall im-part all the information I obtained from the colored stion of North Carolina, and give a brief account

of Wilmington, its metropolitan city.

I left Richmond early on Friday morning, and arriv ed at Wilmington about nine o'clock in the evening On Saturday forenoon, I took a stroll into the country, or, rather, into the fir-tree forests by which the city is surrounded. After walking a few miles, I came upon rice plantation. About half a dozen old wooden shan ties, a neat frame house, newly erected, and a large barn in the yard, formed what in the free States would be termed the farm or homestead, but which must go unnamed by me, as both the barn and the cabins contained the same substance-property, namely-consist

I was extremely thirsty and extremely curious t know something about the place, too; and so, to satisfy both cravings, I climbed over the fence—a rather ble task, as well as a dangerous, in the pres ent style of gent's nethern garments-and knocked at the door of the new wooden house. It was of no use knocking at the door. There was no one in.

Massa, you needn't knock dar : open it." I looked round and saw-let me see, I'm a judge the price of colored people now-a 'leven hundred and fifty dollar nigger, standing between the Wandering fence, with his hat in his hand, and very respectful face on his shoulders.

'Look'e here, old boy,' said I, suiting my languag

to my companion, ' what d' ve take me for-a we

Oh-e-e-e-h! Oh no! no! mo! massa! Oh, no no!' said the chattel, timorously.
'You don't-eh?' replied the Gentile of peran

bulating propensities, 'then put your hat on as quick as you like. Never lift your hat to any one but a lady, and never do that if your wool is n't all fixed

The slave at once dismissed his dismal expression countenance, and grinned rather than laughed aloud-'Ah, massa! he! he! he! you is'nt a slave-you can do as you like ; but ah can't do dat,' said Samb ' Are you a married man?'

'Oh! yes, massa; ah was married, but ah didn't like my own woman, and I lives wid anoder now."

" Is your wife living?" 'Yes, oh ! yes, massa,'

' You believe in the Sovereignty of the Individual, eh, old boy? Does n't know, massa, what dat mean,' said Sar

(Stephen Pearl Andrews ! do you hear that? Here

means, 'massa' Stephen !) 'Have you ever been at the North?' I asked. The eye that had looked frivolous but a moment

fore was suddenly flashed with earnestness-it paid, I Mr. Mitchell is a freeman by gift. The family cam thought, a very eloquent compliment to the freedom the North. 'No, ma-asa, no,' he said, in a sad tone, 'and I never

You would like to go there?' I remarked. It is very easy to read the opinions of ignorant people

from the expression of their eye: I saw that my colored companion was struggling with the suspicion that he might be speaking to a spy.

'You come from de North?' he asked, cautiously.

'I am a Northern abolitionist-do you know what

'Oh! yes, massa,' said Sambo; you's for the slave. Do you tink, massa, dat we'll all get out of bondage 'I hope you will, my boy, very soon.'

'Dunno, massa ; I's fered not. I'se always heard

dem talking about freedom coming, ever since I was a little shaver, but it amn't comed yet.' ' You wish you were free? 'Oh, yes, massa, we all does.'

. Do all the colored people you know wish to be free ? " ' Yes, massa, dey all does, indeed.'

barn, where about a dozen persons, of both sexes, were kies already, to run away to the North at the very earthreshing rice with cudgels; and then I addressed another man of color. 'This man,' I soliloquized, as I cast my eyes on the

mulatto, 'if he were an educated gentleman, would be state the result of each interview. a secret sceptic in religion, and a professor of Orthodoxy; he would naturally prefer the law as a profession ; and if he took to politics, he would be as noncommittal as Jones of Tennessee, or even perhaps as the editor of the New York Daily Times.'

'How do you do?' I began. He instantly imitated the conduct of all colored persons away down South, by removing his hat when ad-

I talked irrelevantly awhile ; I knew it would be of no use to cast my frankness away on him ; and there fore I tried to put him through a course of Socration

He admitted dat freedom am a great blessing ; dat

de colored pop'lation in general-in fact, nine tenths of those whom he knew-would like berry much to be free ; but as for himself, he allers had good masters, he did n't see how he could better himself by being free ; no-no-no-he didn't care about freedom, he did n't. He admitted however, with great and ludicrous willingness, that if he was offered freedom-why, he would manifested the same Saxonic restlessness under wrong.

'My friend,' I said, 'will you tell me why you the colored population. The following sentences were would take it, if freedom would not "better you," as uttered in reply to my questions: you call it?"

He was puzzled. Burton's acting never afforded me one half so much amusement as I derived from watch-people of my acquaintance—and I know them all here ing the bewildered and cunning expression of this non- would gladly be free, if they could get their liberty

had to take my freedom-ch-if I'se 'bliged to, why, by the ballot, or some other way by which they could

against your principles by telling the truth.' I left him amazed at my answer. As I shook hands hundred dollars for myself. About ten years since l

with the other negro, on departing, he said :

looks to be free when I gets to heaven." In returning hotelward, I met a mulatto

an intelligent aspect, with a piercing dark eye. I saw by this time to have bought myself with. But it tool that he had not a single spark of servility in his spirit; all I could make to get along with my family. Well, that his skin alone was of African origin, while his they 're all free, my sons are, and I'm giving them a soul came over in the Mayflower.

. What are these birds?' I asked, as I pointed to pair that were flying overhead. Buzzards,' said the black man. A few more trivialities passed, after which I asked

Are you a free man?

Who owns you? ___, but he hires me out."

'Have you ever been North?'

'No, sir, I never was.'

only I seed you was allers writing, and I've notice that them sort of travellers is allers good-hearted men You would like to go there and be free, I suppose? He gave me a penetrating look before replying. I that wouldn't betray a poor slave; though they are

seem to have stood the test, for he prefaced his answer ely inspecting my physiognomy :

would n't say to plenty who'd ask me as you 've did. Yes, sir, I would like to go North-what man of color

'I've often been told,' I remarked, 'by the slave holder's party in the North, that you colored people are perfectly satisfied, and rather prefer slavery, if any thing. Is that so? I always thought the colored peo ple loved slavery '-a pantomimic gesture concluded th

'Yes, massa,' said the slave, 'I knows what you mean. They does love it-over the left."

'Are the majority of the colored people of your quaintance satisfied or dissatisfied with slavery?

" I know hundreds and hundreds,' he replied, ' and almost all of them are as dissatisfied as they can be.

" No, sir, not more than one tenth. A few as he good masters doesn't think about freedom so much ; but if they could get the offer, all of them would be

Are you a married man?

' Yes, sir,' said the slave. 'Were you married by a clergyman?'

Yes, sir. Have you any children?

' Yes, sir ; I 've had thirteen 'E-e-e-h?' I ejaculated; you don't mean to say 'Yes, massa; I's had thirteen, but they all died ex

cept four ; it's an unhealthy place, this. I confess that I was rather astonished at finding resolute a 'family man' in bondage; for I thought that the energy he had exhibited in the 'heavy father line of business '-as the stage directories say-might

have also effected his escape or self-purchase. 'Did you ever hear of Uncle Tom's Cabin ? " 'No, massa ; what is it?'

Explanations followed; but, as my reader has more essary for me to narrate them here.

On leaving, he shook hands, and said, with emotion 'God bless you, massa! God bless you! I hope de Abolitionists will win de battle, and bring us all out of

(I may state here, that the word bondage is of very frequent occurrence in every conversation with colored people on the subject of slavery.) I walked on, and at length came near an unpainted

rooden house, occupied exclusively by colored people The family consisted of eight persons-a mother, he four sons, and three daughters. One son is twenty one years old ; the eldest daughter is nineteen, the other two female children are under ten years of age.

They are the children of a colored Methodist ' Bethel preacher in New York or Brooklyn, of the name of Jacob Mitchell. He has, it appears, been struggling long time to get money enough to buy his wife, his eldest daughter, and his three youngest children. Come my Methodist friends, I want you to buy this lot-five persons, all church members, and good moral people Assist Mr. Mitchell, without loss of time : he has al is a colored personator of your dectrines of Individual ready saved about two thousand dollars; another thousand, who actually does n't know what that sand, I believe, would buy the whole cargo, and 'their blessing into the bargain.' Let the three sons escape for themselves; they are not fit to be free, if they make no efforts to escape from slavery.

> from Maryland. Knowing that they were to be sold to the South, they made their escape, but were captured in Pennsylvania by that infernal 'instrument,' th Fugitive Slave Law. They can read.

> A man of twenty-three was laboring, might and main at mastering the mysteries of the first lesson book as I

> 'Hallo !' I exclaimed, 'do they allow colored people to learn to read in this city?"

'No, massa,' said the student, 'they don't 'lows it, but they can't help themselves. I'll do as I please.' 'Oh ! you 're a free man ? ' ' No, massa, I'se a slave ; but I wont stand any bad

treatment. I'se run away six times already, and I'd run away agin, if they tried to drive me. ' Six times ! why, you must have been very unfortu

nate,' I said, ' to have been recaptured so ofte Oh, no, massa, I never tried to get North : I neve run more dan thirty miles, and den I worked and staid

'What did your master do to you when he caught

'I catched it.' said the fugitive : 'dev lashed me :

I advised him, as I have advised at least a dozen dar

liest opportunity. I had five other conversations with colored person during my residence at Wilmington. I will briefly

I. 'How old are you, Bob?'

Thirteen, sir.

'Are you free?' No. I'm a slave.

Would you like to go North?

Yes, sir ; I would like to very much." What, don't you like to be a slave?"

'No, sir, I don't ; I HATE it.'

Do all the boys you know hate to be slaves? ' No, sir ; but all the smart boys do : there 's only few, and them's stupid devils, who don't care about it."

'Then you're one of the smart boys?' I said, smiling, as I placed my hand on his head. But the boy was in no mood for smiles; his face ex hibited signs of the most poignant grief as he replied-'Well, sir, I wish I was a free boy, and away from

this darned mean country.' He was a mulatto. II. The next two individuals may be classed together, as both gave me the same answers, and as both The mulattoes are invariably the most discontented of

'I've five children. I'm a slave. My wife is a free ommittal negro's eyes.

'Why, massa,' he began, 'I meaned that-a, if—if I and they are not positively discontented; but ask them express their sentiments without fear, and then you'd Your answer is perfectly satisfactory, my friend, I hear such a shout for liberty as never was raised before. rejoined; 'I beg pardon for having caused you to act My owner hires me out to hotels-he gets twenty dollars a month for me. I clear besides that about took up with this woman. Oh, yes, I was regularly 'I'se a slave, massa; that's what I is, and I never married by a minister. They always do it here; the slaves will be married, and their owners make a fine . Keep up your heart, my boy,' I answered; 'I hope wedding of it; but it doesn't amount to any thing, beshall see you all in the North yet.' cause they are liable to be separated for life at any mo 'Feared not, massa,' he replied; 'feared not. I only ment, and often is. I've often thought the subject over. I see if I hadn't married, I would have be free now, because I would have had a thousand dollar good education as we dare give them, so that if the time does come when I'm goin' to be sold, they may buy me—when I am an old man. No, I wouldn't run the risk now of trying to escape; it's hardly so much an object, sir, when a man has turned the hill. Beside my family : I might be sold away from them, which won't be, if I don't try to run away-leastways, til I'm old. Yes, sir, they're very hard on us here; w dare not say any thing about being discontented. wouldn't say what I've said to you to other people

very funny in their ways, most of them, as may be you

What a splendid eulogium of the literary class ! said relative to the discontenument of the colored people you are, old nut? I replied, in a jovial tone, as of Wilmington was correborated by the other, of whose poked him in the ribs.

omestic relations I know nothing.

III. I entered a cabin. A little child, a slave, with perience ' of the profundity of Shakspeare's philosophy fature before her as dark as her own face, (as the poet observes,) was sitting on the door-step

Would you have the kindness, madam,' I asked, 't give me a glass of water?" Oh, yes, massa,' said the woman I had address as she set herself about getting it. She brought the water-which I did not want; I only asked for it as an

excuse for entering. 'Are you a free woman, madam?' asked the inquis itive Gentile.

'No, massa, I's not, and I's not likely to be,' sai

the old lady Were you ever at the North ? No. massa.

Would you like to go there? She gave me a funny glance—
'We-e-l, massa, I ca-ant say dat, for I neber a dare,' she said, in a slow and very peculiar tone.

' How old are you?' I asked. (Was n't that popping a rather delicate ques rather summary manner, my fair sisters of the North?) 'I's sixty-two, sir,' said the venerable slave. (Ladies lovely of the North! would you believe

she actually appeared to be of the age she mentioned no, not even a single day older!) She had had several children-eleven, if I rightly re 'I's only three I can see now, massa,' she added

' Have any of your children been sold?' I inquired ' Ve-ch-ch-iss, massa,' she said and sobbed : 'three of 'em ; two boys were sold down South-I don't know where they is; and my oldest son was sold to Texas three years since. There was talk about him comin' back, but it's been talked about too-o-oo'-sobbing barrels; of pitch, 7823 barrels; of timber, P. P.

would answer any question now.

*It must have been very hard for you to part with your boys-almost as hard as when your other children slavery?' I asked of a carpenter in Wilmington

'Almost, massa?' she repeated : 'far wuss : when that rolled down her old furrowed cheek, and a heavy more effectively than her tongue could have done.

complain-we's only slaves."

kicked, scourged and cuffed in New York? I never did. The answer of the mechanic, however, is an em A curious wish entered my mind, as she uttered these words. I wished that I had the privilege of seclergymen in the world to come. I would give each of entire South. em what not one of them has, A CHRISTIAN HEART, capable of feeling sorrow for human sufferings; and by this time, I dare say ! en I would compel them to look, throughout all eternity, on the face of this poor miserable mother, whose children had been sold by their inhuman masters, far away from her, and far distant from each other.

Oh, God !' I ejaculated, as I gazed on her griefwere secret abolitionists. Is it so here?' furrowed face, 'this slavery is the most infernal inst

tution that the sun looks down upon.'

I did not address this remark to the old woman; did not, in fact, intend to utter it at all ; but I did speak it, and she heard it. as if she were a dog.'

Yes, massa,' she said, 'it am infernal ; but we have choice but to submit." Would you believe it, my old friend,' I said, 'that your masters and their white slaves at the North say

that you're all happy and contented with slavery? Well, massa, we has often to say so to people that asks us,' she replied ; 'I would have said it to you, if you hadn't talked about my children; we's afeared to

'Yes, I suppose so ; and that not one half of you ar contented? 'A half on us, massa?' she exclaimed, energetically

no, not one quarter.'

I talked with the old mother for a few moments lon ger, and then took her by the hand-Good by, old lady,' I said, 'I hope that you wil

die a free woman, with all your children around you. A deep sigh preceded the slave mother's answer 'I hope so, massa, I hope so; but it seems as if this life was to be a hard trial to colored people.'

'Good bye,' said the slave mother, as she shook my hand; 'God bless you, massa! God bless you!' John Mitchell! I have associated with hundreds of your countrymen from my childhood; I know how af- She had lived in a family at Richmond. She became fectionate they are by nature; alas! also, how heartless they are when they are taught that it is their duty to feel no compassion. Desist, for dear Liberty's sake, from teaching them to be stony statues in Irishmen's South. The cause of this misfortune offered to buy her, apparel! The majority of the 'fat negroes,' believe but the master of the woman, under whose her me, whom you spoke of so contemptuously, have as young man's child was beating, sternly rejected his ofwarm hearts, ay, and as strong intellects, too, as the fer! And he sold both the mother and the unborn majority of the inhabitants of your own Emerald Isle. daughter to the South ! Reserve, I pray you, the vitriol of the vial of your wrath for that tyrannical aristocracy, whose 'bloody duct, ye servants of the Most Just God! Plead for its hoof' is so often spoken of in the prophecies and phillipies of Young Ireland! The slave is miscrable enough and, verily, you shall have your reward!

thrust your 'pikes' into his bleeding body! IV. I was walking along the river side: A colored an passed me. He could hardly move along. It was and in the city of Wilmington. evident that no auctioneer could have warranted him

Thus: A poor woman applies for sewing at the office ; to be 'sound and strong.' Two other negroes were passing. One of them point- the materials are furnished her, and the work paid for ed to the 'slow man,' and said, grinning with great when finished. The ladies obtain the orders for work from rich families and planters from the country. The industry as he did so:

Dat am dare fellow am as ill as if he war one ob de white pop'lation.' 'Now, old fellow, what was that you were saying?'

The negro grinned, laughed and chuckled for several

Oh-er-r-r-he! he! he! he!-e-e-e!' he chuckled. I was sayin' dat de white pop'lation would be makin' ome remarks on dat are nigger!'
'Oh! oh!' I answered; 'old fellow, don't you know you're telling a regular out-and-out lie?'

'Oh, no, I is n't, massa,' said the old jolly-looking slave, as he relapsed into a fit of chuckling, which was interspersed by ejaculations of very broken English.* Are you a slave, old fellow?

' How old are you?' Sixty, massa,' he replied. 'I's eighteen when Jef-

Would you like to be free?

'Oh, yes, massa,' said the chuckler.

niputes before answering :

ferson was President, and that was in 1812; I minded bout de war. De regiments camped on dat hill : 1 carried de wood for dem.' Have you been a slave ever since? Yes, massa, and long before dat.'

The chuckling laugh (which he seemed to employ for the same purpose that young ladies use faints and screams, attended by artificial swoons-to avoid contin uing disagreeable conversations) was put in full blas as soon as I asked the question.

' No, massa,'-a long chuckle,- 'I's not like to be

free : in de North, de free colored pop'lation is n't able to get 'long widout eating one anoder.' * Many of the colored people speak excellent English—a few words and phrases excepted. In relating conversations, I have given their own language, as often as I remembered it; but I have never attempted to translate what I remembered of their answers in the proper dialect into Ethiopian-English. I have, no doubt, made many verbal errors in writing their answers after a few hours had elapsed; but I have been very careful to preserve the spirit of them.

. Who told you that? ' I inquired.

'You wouldn't like to be free, eh? What an old liar Hardly had I done so before I had a 'realizing ex-

'One dig i' th' ribs, good my lord, Makes white and colored men akin.'

He threw off his dissimulation, dismissed his grin and chuckles, looked grave, and said : 'Well, massa, you's a funny man, dat am a fact.
I's would like to be free, but it's no use, massa, it's no

use; 'I's a slave, and I's been one sixty years, and I 'specks to die in bondage.'

'Do all the colored people you know want to be free?'

'Oh, yez,' massa,' he said, firmly; 'they all does,

I had a long conversation with him; he spoke seri-

ously, and gave explicit and direct answers to all my questions, and God-blessed-me at parting. In North Carolina, then, I have had long confidential onversations with at least a score of slaves : they all stated, with one exception, that not only they, but all their acquaintances, were deeply discontented. He that hath slaves, let him think! Negroes are men, and

THE CITY OF WILMINGTON. The town or city of Wilmington contains about eigh or nine thousand inhabitants during the winter me and about one thousand fewer in summer.

Its principal features are sandy streets, tar, pite and turpentine barrels, and lumber and timber. I supports two daily and one tri-weekly newspaper. The Whig party, I believe, is represented by two of thes three journals.

During the year 1853, the chief exports werespirits of turpentine, 115,174 barrels, of forty-two gal lons each, estimated at \$2,660,519.40; of rosin, 380, 459 barrels, worth about \$525.573; of tar. 26.13 interrupted her speech for a moment- too-o-oo long to 1,115,798 feet; of lumber, P. P., 38,157,950 feet; of rice, 7,976½ casks; of pea nuts or ground peas Her maternal affections were moved: I knew that she 69,811 bushels; of corn, 2960 bushels; and of flour 1485 barrels.

. How do you think the negroes feel on the subject of contented?

"Oh ! '-a very long oh !- ' ves, they're all conten they 're dead, it seems as if we knowed they were gone; How could they better themselves? I know what the but when they 're sold down South, ab-ah, massa'- North is: I've travelled all over York and the Net She did not finish the sentence in words; but a tear England States. All that abolition outery is only in terest. What does the North care for niggers? Look sigh that heaved her aged breast, concluded it much at them in New York-the poor, scourged, driven, kicked and cuffed wretches ! Reader ! did you ever see any colored men miserable

bodiment of an opinion entertained very extensively in ting the mode of punishing the Southern Rights Virginia and North Carolina-perhaps throughout the I met a German, who had lived five years in the city and entered into a conversation on-you know what

> He was an aboli 'At Richmond,' I said, 'I found that many of th poorer citizens, those who did not own slaves-the laborers, and the small store-keepers and mechanics

The reply was a very decided one: ' Yes, sir! Look there,' he said-it was Sundaylook at that girl, walking a long way behind her may ter and mistress, who 're going to church-just exactly

'Do you think that the majority of the class tioned, in this city, are secret abolitionists? 'Oh, YES,' he said, with great emphasis. I visited one very peculiar institution in Wilmi a house where negroes, or rather, slaves, of both

sexes, are kept for sale. There were dozens squatting and walking about the yard. As I entered it, I saw a colored girl go up to a young male chattel, put her arms in the most affectionate maner around his neck, stand on tlotoe, and sainte him with the long, lingering kiss of a lover. (I mention this circumstance for the benefit of Northern gentle men, whose sweethearts, to use a newspaper phrase, 'are respectfully requested to please copy' the custom

Boys! won't you erect me a monument, if they do?) The articles on sale at this establishment were of al shades of color, from almost-white to altogether-black. There was one man, with sharp features, fine blue eves, and a most intelligent face : he asked me if I

There was one black girl, with a child, perfectly white, and with straight hair. I learned her history

already; if you cannot act as the good Samaritan did, do not, for Humanity's sake, pour your 'vitriol' or association is similar to its sister societies in New York. Its object is, ' the relief of the sick poor in the vicinity They also aid poor persons by giving them work.

> work is sold at their store, which is attended, by the way-this is a good custom, too-by the prettiest young lady in the State. This plan is a very praiseworthy one, as it at once abolishes absolute able-bodied poverty, and does not break up households by making it necessary—as in English workhouses, and even in some American phi-

> inmate of the establishment. The Maine Law is likely to gain a victory in thi State. Strong efforts are being made by the friends of Temperance, who are aided, singularly enough, but for a very apparent reason, by precisely the antithe its adherents in the North-the slaveholders. They

want the negroes to be sober men ! I remain,-rather exhausted from writing so much but in excellent health, strength and spirits,-Yours, in hatred of the bonds of the slave, JOHN BALL, JR.

A DRAMATIC GEM. The editor of the Hartford Times found thrust under his door, a day or two since, the following, written in zigzag lines, evidently with a lump of charcoal, upon a piece of white paper, and purporting to be copied from the Know Nothing Almanac of 1855:— Irish Mother—'Arrah, Johnny, where have yees bin so long?'

Native Son—'Why, me and the rest of the boys has

een licking an Irishman!'
Mother—'Wait, ye spalpeen, till yer daddy gets
ome—you'll be afther catching it!'
Son—'Oh, he be blowed! That's the man we've (Exit Mother, with upraised eyes and a half smoth-ered 'Och hone!' while Sonny stalks off whistling Hail Columbia!')

Hon. Henry Wise was recently married. Some of the papers advise their bachelor friends, who may be halting between two opinions,' to 'go and do like-Not So Ban. Buck, the York comed

asked how he came to turn his coat twice. He rep

New York Central College,

ocated in the Village of McGrawill of Cortland, New York, was founde the broad principles of 'Eccal Rio TAN REFORM,' and is open to all sexes, of good moral character.

T has been the purpose of the Trustees of from the first, to make it both safe and it,—under the supervision and care of Prant G. Calkins, whose ability for that fice has been most happily test tent 'Board of Instruction,'tent Board of Instruction, -free from the fluences of larger towns, and pervaded by ences, republican habits and Christian ear ciated with Manual Labor, we think parent

one arrangement in this Institution, not to be One arrangement in this Institution, not to be so looked in this day of 'public speaking,' is a library Class, with daily exercises in Extemporaneous being, under the careful training of the President. The Student of small means, aspiring to a thought the college sympathy and aid in his arduous and the college sympathy and aid in his arduous and the college sympathy and aid in his arduous and the college sympathy and aid in his arduous and the college sympathy and aid in his arduous and the college sympathy and aid in his arduous and the college sympathy and aid in his arduous and the college sympathy and aid in his arduous and the college sympathy and aid in his arduous and the college sympathy and aid in his arduous and the college sympathy and aid in his arduous and the college sympathy and aid in his arduous and the college sympathy and aid in his arduous and the college sympathy and aid in his arduous and the college sympathy and aid in his arduous and the college sympathy and aid in his arduous and the college sympathy and aid in his arduous and the college sympathy and aid in his arduous and the college sympathy are colleged to the college sympathy and aid in his arduous and the colleged e work.

The Manual Labor Department of the School is

one hundred and fifty-seven acres.

A Primary School is taught by Miss Kellar in a thorough and efficient Teacher, for the account tion of any who may not be prepared to enter that demic Department.

The Boarding-Hall will be conducted by Mr. I

Butts, who, together with an amiable family, will boarding both cheap and pleasant. The College Year is divided into three Term first term, of fourteen weeks, will open on dark Thursday in September. The second, or Winter Term, will commence as second Thursday in December, and continue hern weeks. The third and last, or Summer Term, will bein

lege Commencement on the second Wednesdy in Commencement on the second Wednesdy in Commencement of the State of the State of Stat

We would take this opportunity to recommend public our tried and approved Agents, SILAS HAM Elder D. PEASE, and S. H. TAFT, as worthy of their A. CALDWELL, Gen. April McGrawville, February, 1854.

IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing 284, WASHINGTON STREET.

MADAME CARTEAUX, having rem M Washington Street, avails herself of the fortendering thanks to the Ladies of Beston ity for the liberal patronage awarded her, respectfully assure them that, by unremitted or to please, she hopes for a continuance

such as win the tribute of praise from all. She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be as it produces new hair where baldness he place.

Her chemical researches have developed as in

Ladies can be waited on at their own re-Ladres can be waited on at their own residence, at her room, which will be open from 8, A. M., at P. M. She has numerous recommendation from a fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsewhere the control of the state of the control of the

WORCESTER HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION NO. 1 GLEN STREET.

at all seasons.

TEAMS.—Usually from \$7 to \$9 per week. From ment without board, \$3 to \$4 per week.

Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M. April 14. CAPE COD WATER-CITE

THIS Institution is under the medical direction of SETH ROGERS, and is well arranged for tream

A N Establishment of this character is commercial Harwich, under the direction of Gilbert Sur Proprietor, W. Felch, Physician, and Miss Elmi Proprietor, W. FELCH, Physician, and Miss Ellis Smith, Assistant.

Miss Smith is a young lady of medical educa and Dr. Felch has, for many years, been estemish known as a popular teacher of the whole Scient Man, and a successful Practitioner of the Natural?

ment of Disease, (the Hydropathic in concurrence Several patients can board in Capt. Smith's fair in a pleasant, rural, healthful location, within a mid-the sea shore on Vineyard Sound. Terms, from \$6 per week to \$9. Address, lt. I Felon, Harwich Port, Mass.

WATER-CURE AT NEW IPSWICH, N. H. RS. LUCINDA HATCH, having had long exper ence in Water-Cure treatment, now and the public that she has lately made additions to be commodations, and is prepared to treat successfully tients that may place themselves under her care. residence is three miles from Mason Village, the per terminus of the Peterboro' and Shirley railroads.

Terms, more favorable than at most estab New Ipswich, June 9.

DISCOURSES

ON THE

Rendition of Anthony Burns. THE following publications on this atrogious rage on the rights of man and the law of God for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill:— The New Crime against Hamanity'-A sermon Theodore Parker. Price 25 cts.

The Rendition of Anthony Burns. Its Causet & Consequences.' A discourse by James Freeza The Crisis of Freedom.' A sermon preached in Lym. by Samuel Johnson. Price 12½ ets. 'The Bad Friday.' A sermon preached in West lar bury, by Edmund B. Willson. Price 123 cts. Massachusetts in Mourning.' A sermon press Worcester, by T. W. Higginson. Price 10 cts

God Greater than Man.' A Sermon preached at 3 lingion, Vt., by Jost us Young. Price 123 cts. New Era in Healing.

CURE BY NUTRITION. DYSPEPSIA, Consumption, Headache, and all first of Diseases, successfully treated by NUTRITIES, without medicine.

To LAROY SUNDERLAND:

DEAN SIR—I take this opportunity to inform you have completely cured me of chewing and suching tobacco. I am now in perfect health, having ruinf thirty pounds during the three months I have been used the pounds during the three months I have been used to the pounds of money to me, and I thank you a thousand times.

H. H. CLABE. South Adams, Mass. May 16, 1854. Pamphlets of Information, respecting this same method of Cure, for sale at the office of this paper, sa

sent by mail, free, for one dime, prepaid.

June 9. MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE: or, the Begretion and happiness. By Henry C. Wright. The Present is the Child of the Past, and the Parent of the fiture. Price, 50 cents. Just published and for salely BELA MARSH, No. 15 Franklin street.

April 14. 8mos.

WHITES' DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS. No. 36 WASHINGTON SL. ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840,

STILL continue in successful operation; and havid been recently refitted and improved by the addition of a large northern sky-light, (the only one of the kind in the city.) the proprietors feel confident that they one offer inducements unsurpassed, if not unequality elsewhere.

No person is expected to take a likeness that is an effectly satisfactory. satisfactory. ber the old place, 137 36 Washington street

maintain the constitution one day, and on the support and mainta souls with all the grant total particular to the support and mainta souls with all the grant level particular total particular t not legal perjury; a that they are perfet throats of their masters' ch to do so, if thereby happy slaves, to lea and their wives and among the abolition may have the priv years, and then di

years, and then di poverty, crime and i war upon the instit federated States, u debted for half the their gorgeous dw their gorgeous dw of criminals and p of criminals and who ing and mortifying go in quest of the men who did and v the terms of our so now put in print Star, and which a stand upon and su